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## Opening of the Great Crow Reservation

**Registration Will Begin on June 14 for 1,500,000 Acres of Rich Land.**

VALLEY ON CROW RESERVATION.

Sheridan, Wyo., June 9.—Quietly, and with none of the hurly-burly characterizing the former opening to settlement of Indian reservations, the government has announced the forthcoming opening of the great Crow reservation, just across the state line from Sheridan, and consisting of more than 1,500,000 acres of land along the Big Horn, Little Big Horn and Yellowstone rivers. This is the reservation made forever famous by the massacre of General Custer, the battlefield on which the soldiers were killed and are buried having been made into a national park and exempted from homestead entry.

In throwing open to settlement the great Indian reservations, the government has heretofore given months and sometimes years' notice to the public, but the Crow opening was announced late in May and the registrations will begin at Sheridan June 14—less than three weeks' notice having been given.

But to those who know the "Crow country" long notice is not necessary. High and dry, capable of being irrigated, and with plenty of water from its big rivers to irrigate the entire country, with the Burlington railroad already cutting right through its center from north to south, and the Milwaukee building straight towards it from east to west, the Crow country is easily reached, easily farmed and is easy to ship products to markets at Denver, Omaha, Minneapolis, Chicago and the other big western cities.

For that portion of the reservation which must be irrigated, the government has already made plans for canals and laterals. And still further, Uncle Sam is building telephone lines which will reach every town site in the ceded portion of the reserve. These telephone lines will be turned over to the settlers when the time comes. It is also the intention of the government to build power stations along the canals for the generation of electricity and for light and power. These features are entirely new in land office work, and are being watched closely by government land officials.

The Crow Indians, who occupy the reservation, are among the richest people on the face of the earth. And their wealth is increasing daily. There are only 1,800 braves, squaws and pappooses in the tribe, and these people have more than 4,000,000 acres between them, to say nothing of great herds of horses, cattle and sheep. The Indians have dug many irrigating canals and have more than 100,000 acres of land under cultivation and under the ditches. For that portion of their reservation they have just sold the government to be given away to the whites the Crows received $3,500 for every man, woman and child in the tribe. Additionally, the Crows have on deposit in Washington many millions of dollars. Altogether there is scarcely another people in the world as wealthy as are the Crow Indians.

In the past four years these Indians have shown more advancement than any Indian tribe in the country.

TWO LEGGINS, CROW CHIEF.

Until the building of the Burlington railroad through the reserve some years ago, their reservation was several hundred miles from a railroad and at first the whistle of the Burlington locomotives was a never ending source of terror to the braves. But under the good influence of the Indian agent, Col. S. G. Reynolds, all this is changed and for the most part the Crows are steady-going farmers and stockmen. Out of the big sum they will receive for their lands the Crows have arranged to spend nearly $1,000,000 on improvements to their herds and the remaining 3,000,000 acres of their reservation.

It is queer, but to the English-Boer war in South Africa, the Crow Indians in Montana owe, in a great measure, their present prosperity. The English wanted horses for their army in Africa. They bought hundreds and thousands throughout the west, sent them to New Orleans and thence by boat to South Africa. And their buyers got up to the Crow country where horses were so plentiful that they had actually taken the place of money and were used as currency. And such horses as they were. They were the degenerate offspring of the very worst specimens of Indian ponies that were ever rounded up and branded. Senator Manderson, at that time chairman of the senate committee on Indian affairs, estimated that the Crows had 72 horses for every man, woman and child on the reservation. And these were the animals they sold to the English—and at first-class prices, too.

Then, on the advice of the Indian council, the Crows invested $50,000 in first-class stallions and as much more in good brood mares. Today there are no finer horses in the country than those raised by the Crows.

This city of Sheridan is on country which was formerly a portion of the Crow country, and the splendid crops raised around here under irrigation can be duplicated all over the Crow reservation—and will be duplicated on the lands given the settlers.

The arrangements for distributing the lands are similar to those used in all land distributions in recent years. The system of drawing will be used. The registration will take place from June 14 to June 28, and the drawings from July 2 to July 16. There will be no long waits to see who are the lucky ones to draw farms. The system of paying for the lands—for they are not given away absolutely—is: 25 cents when registering; $16 at the time of filing the entry, and a final payment of $4 per acre, payable in four equal installments, beginning at the end of the second year.

Considering all things, the Crow reservation is undoubtedly the very best chance of the year for homesteading a farm, and when applicants remember that there are nearly 10,000 homesteads on the Crow reservation it can be seen that there is room for many lucky holders of numbers in the drawing.

## STRENGTH OF THE SPIDER.

### Insect Does Engineering Feats Which Are Marvelous.

One of the most interesting books in natural history is a work on "Insect Architecture," by Bennie. But if the architecture of insect homes is wonderful the engineering displayed by these creatures is equally marvelous. Long before man had thought of the saw the sawfly had used the same tool, made after the same fashion and used in the same way for the purpose of making slits in the branches of trees so that she might have a secure place in which to deposit her eggs.

The carpenter bee, with only the tools which nature has given her, cuts a round hole, the full diameter of her body, through thick boards, and so makes a tunnel by which she can have a safe retreat in which to rear her young. The tumble bug, without derrick or machinery, rolls over large masses of dirt many times her own weight, and the sexton beetle will in a few hours bury beneath the ground the carcass of a comparatively large animal.

All these feats require a degree of instinct which in a reasoning creature would be called engineering skill, but none of them is as wonderful as the feats performed by the spider. This extraordinary little animal has the faculty of propelling her threads directly against the wind, and by means of her slender cords she can haul up and suspend bodies which are many times her own weight.

Some years ago a paragraph went the rounds of the papers in which it was said that a spider had suspended an unfortunate mouse, raising it up from the ground and leaving it to perish miserably between heaven and earth. Wouldbe philosophers made great fun of the statement and ridiculed it unmercifully. I know not how true it was, but I know that it might have been true.

Some years ago, in the village of Havana, in the state of New York, a spider entangled a milk snake in her threads and actually raised it some distance from the ground, and this, too, in spite of the struggles of the reptile, which was alive.

By what process of engineering did this comparatively small and feeble insect succeed in overcoming and lifting up by mechanical means the mouse or the snake? The solution is easy enough if we only give the question a little thought.

The spider is furnished with one of the most efficient mechanical implements known to engineers—namely, a strong elastic thread. That the thread is strong is well known. Indeed, there are few substances that will support a greater strain than the silk of the silkworn or the spider, careful experiment having shown that for equal sizes the strength of these fibers exceeds that of common iron. But notwithstanding its strength, the spider's thread would be useless as a mechanical power were it not for its elasticity.

The spider had no blocks or pulleys and, therefore, it can not cause the thread to divide up and run in different directions, but the elasticity of the thread more than makes up for this and renders possible the lifting of an animal much heavier than a mouse or a snake. This may require a little explanation.

Let us suppose that a child can lift a six-pound weight a foot high and do this twenty times a minute. Furnish him with 350 rubber bands, each capable of pulling six pounds through one foot when stretched. Let these bands be attached to a wooden platform on which stands a pair of horses weighing 2,000 pounds, or rather more than a ton. If now the child will go to work and stretch these rubber bands singly, hooking each one up as it is stretched, in less than twenty minutes he will have raised the pair of horses one foot!

We thus see that the elasticity of the rubber bands enables the child to divide the weight of the horses into 350 pieces of six pounds each and at the rate of a little less than one every three seconds he lifts all these separate pieces one foot, so that the child easily lifts this enormous weight.

Each spider's thread acts like one of the elastic rubber bands. Let us suppose that the mouse or snake weighed half an ounce and that each thread is capable of supporting a grain and a half. The spider would have to connect the mouse with the point from which it was to be suspended with 150 threads and if the little quadruped was once swung off his feet he would be powerless. By pulling successively on each thread and shortening it a little the mouse or snake might be raised to any height within the capacity of the building or structure in which the work was done. So that to those who have ridiculed the story we may justly say: "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in your philosophy."

What object the spider could have had in his work, I am unable to see. It may have been a dread of the harm which the mouse or snake might work or it may have been the hope that the decaying carcass would attract flies, which would furnish food for the engineer. I can vouch for the truth of the snake story, however, and the object of this article is to explain and render credible a very extraordinary feat of insect engineering.

### The American Youth.

"My boy is beginning to take an interest in the inalienable rights of the American youth. I told him today that he might be president some day."

"Yes? What did he say?"

"Wanted to know what salary the job paid."—Philadelphia Press.

### The Place for It.

Cokeley—My! what a lot of gold mines are being exploited now.

Jokeley—Yes, and there's one mine that's bound to go to the wall.

Cokeley—What's that?

Jokeley—Calcimine. — Philadelphia Ledger.

### YESTERDAY.

What makes the King unhappy?
His Queen is young and fair.
His children climb around him,
With waving yellow hair.

His realm is broad and peaceful,
He fears no foreign foe;
And health to his veins comes leaping
In all the winds that blow.

What makes the King unhappy
Alas! a little thing
That money cannot purchase,
Or fleets and armies bring.

And yesterday he had it,
With yesterday it went;
And yesterday it perished,
With all the King's content.

For this he sits lamenting,
And sighs, "Alack! alack!
I'd give one-half my kingdom
Could yesterday come back!"
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## MOUNTAINEER HORSE THIEF

### How He Managed to Make a Double Haul and Get Away.

Some persons who think there can be no mental alertness without financial prosperity feel sorry for the poor mountaineers of the Alleghanies, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. They are not in need of any sympathy. A wealthy stock raiser in the blue grass of Kentucky had this forcibly impressed on him. He lost a valuable horse and offered a reward for information about it. In a short time he received a letter from a point in the mountains that a horse answering the description had been sold in that neighborhood by a peddler. As the place was removed from a railroad, the owner concluded to make the journey on horseback. He found his correspondent, spent the night with him, and next morning the two went in quest of the animal. Establishing his claim, the owner paid over to his companion the amount of the reward. The latter immediately paid it to the man who had bought the horse, saying he had purchased it in good faith, and it was only fair that he should have it. The act of neighborly kindness so impressed the owner that he immediately added enough to compensate the purchaser for his entire outlay.

That night he again stayed with his correspondent. Several other men came in after supper, and the host recounted the affair of the day, laying particular stress upon the gentleman's generosity in paying more than he had offered in order to secure a poor man against loss. This seemed to please the guests very much. They stayed until late, doing what they could to entertain the stranger, and succeeded so well that he reproached himself for his former unworthy feelings toward these honest, guileless souls, and determined that his neighbors should know how unjust and uncalled for their prejudice was.

Next morning he arose early, intending to depart as soon as possible and cover a long distance before night. But there was no sign of breakfast, and it was some time before he could find any one about the shanty. At last he saw a little girl dodging around out in the timber, who said in response to his questions—when he could get within hailing distance—that "Pap's done gone off down the holler, an' they ain't nobody at home on'y but just me."

"Can't I get my breakfast?"

"They han't nothin' cooked."

"Can't you cook something?"

"They hain't nothin' to cook."

"Have my horses been fed?"

"Dunno."

"Well, I don't understand this way of doing business. I'll feed and go on."

When he reached the stable he understood. Horses, saddles and bridles were gone. The scheme had been to get the reward and steal the horse again. When he rode up on another horse there was that much more for them. They had kept him so busy the night before that he had neglectd to look after them, and all the while he was feeling ashamed of himself his stock was hot footing to Virginia.

### HIS LORDSHIP'S SALMON.

It was characteristic liberality of the late Lord Mansfield to throw open the Scone waters in the Tay to anglers, as he could have let these salmon fisheries for at least £800 a year; but he munificently preferred to preserve them for the recreation of his neighbors, and was always pleased to hear of any exceptional sport on his stretches. He will live long in the affectionate remembrance of all classes in Perthshire. Lord Mansfield served for sixteen years in the Grenadier Guards, retiring in 1894, after the much-regretted death of his father, Lord Stormont, in order that he might assist his aged grandfather, the late Lord Mansfield, in the administration of the family estates.

Lord Mansfield owned 32,000 acres in Perthshire, 14,000 in Dumfriesshire, and about 4,000 acres in the counties of Clackmannan, Chester, Middlesex, Derby, and Cumberland. His net rental was nearly £50,000 a year. The family property was greatly improved by his grandfather, who was said to have planted millions of oaks on his Perthshire estates. Scone Palace, the principal seat of this family, is a handsome house which was built about a century ago on the site of an ancient abbey. It stands in well-wooded parks on the banks of the Tay, a few miles above Perth. The house is filled with valuable pictures and objects of art and superb old furniture, and contains a splendid library.

The grounds of the old abbey, which lie round the house, are famous for their magnificent trees, the timber at Scone being about the finest in Scotland. There are some noble oaks, limes, sycamores, firs and pines. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were guests at the Palace in September, 1902, during their first visit to Scotland.

The early death of Lord Mansfield is deeply and widely lamented in Scotland. He was very popular, and deservedly, for he was an excellent landlord, an experienced agriculturist and he was always easy to approach. He was actively connected with nearly every charitable and philanthropic institution in Perthshire, and he took a prominent part in county business and in all local affairs.—London Truth.

## THE FIRST OF THE CHAUFFEURS

### Men to Whom the Name Was Once Applied in France.

Chauffeurs existed long before there were automobiles.

History tells us that along about the year 1795 there sprang up in France, principally in the eastern and central regions, fantastically dressed men with their faces blackened with soot and their eyes carefully concealed who gained admittance to farm houses and other isolated dwellings at night and committed all kinds of depredations and outrages.

They had the atrocious habit especially from which they obtained the name that posterity has preserved for them. They first garroted their victims, and dragged them in front of a great fire, where they burned the soles of their feet. Then they demanded of them where their money and jewels were concealed. Such interrogatories could scarcely be resisted.

It is from this that is derived the appellation of chauffeur, which once so terrified old ladies, but which at present evokes in us only cheerful and pleasing thoughts of automobilism and of voyages and excursions at twenty-five and thirty miles an hour, in which there is nothing but the roads and paved streets that are scorched.—Figaro.

### AT A LONDON AUCTION SALE

"Who bids?" The auctioneer held up a child's rocking-horse, battered and stained. It had belonged to some little member of the man's family whose household property was being sold under the hammer.

He was utterly ruined. He had given up everything in the world to his creditors—house, furniture, horses, stock of goods and lands. He stood among the crowd watching the sale that was scattering his household goods and his heirlooms among a hundred strange hands.

On his arm leaned a woman, heavily veiled.

"Who bids?"

The auctioneer held the rocking-horse high, that it might be seen. Childish hands had torn away the scanty mane; the bridle was twisted and worn by tender little fingers. The crowd was still.

The woman under the heavy veil sobbed and stretched out her hands.

"No, no, no!" she cried.

The man's face was white with emotion. The little form that once so merrily rode the old rocking-horse had drifted away into the world years ago. This was the only relic left of his happy infancy.

The auctioneer, with a queer moisture in his eyes, handed the rocking-horse to the man without a word. He seized it with eager hands, and he and the veiled woman hurried away.

The crowd murmured with sympathy.

The man and the woman went into an empty room and set the rocking-horse down. He took out his knife, ripped open the front of the horse, and took out a roll of banknotes. He counted them and said:

"It's a cold day when I fail to make something. Eight thousand five hundred pounds; but that auctioneer came very near busting up the game."—Tit-Bits.

## A SWORD OF THE OLD FRONTIER

Being a Plain Account of Sundry Adventures befalling Chevalier Raoul de Coubert, one time Captain in the Hussars of Languedoc, during the year 1763.

**A TALE OF FORT CHARTRES AND DETROIT**

**By RANDALL PARRISH**

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CHAPTER XXXVII—(Continued.)

"I am Monsieur Etienne Quilleriez, your excellency," he confessed humbly. A Canadian of most excellent family, and a trader of established reputation."

"Quilleriez?" ejaculated Gladwyn. "Quilleriez? Oh, I've heard about you, sir. You are allied with that red villain, Pontiac."

Monsieur Quilleriez cringed backward before the stern, threatening face confronting him, but he had now found his voice, and felt a returning confidence that it would extricate him from the difficulty.

"Merely in a most subordinate capacity, your excellency," he hastened to explain, wringing his hands vigorously. "I have indeed been urged most strongly—although I hesitate to mention the matter—to devote my well-known military talents to the cause of the savages. But I have sternly refused, merely consenting to supply them with the actual necessaries of life. In this humanity alone has influenced my actions, for it is not meet that even an untutored savage should be permitted to perish of starvation. All authorities agree that they are likewise God's creatures."

I doubt if Gladwyn understood a word of the fellow's glib speech. At least not the slightest gleam of intelligence swept across his face, which remained black as a thunder cloud.

"You had a house up the river?"

"I have, your excellency, a humble, yet sufficient dwelling for one of my simple tastes. Living thus, constantly surrounded by these Indians, it was largely in self-defense that I consented even to this small alliance. You will appreciate my feelings. As a white man, connected, I may proudly say, by close ties of blood with the noblesse of Europe, my sympathies must ever remain loyal to my own race, but, as La Savere beautifully says, discretion at times is of more importance than mere physical courage."

"Will you ever be done your preaching, man, and answer me plainly? Saint Andrew! half the Detroit garrison is gathered here, and we have not this whole day to waste. What are you with Pontiac?"

"I am in charge of his commissariat department."

"Poof! and is that all? I thought from your ribbons you might be his General-in-Chief. Saint Andrew! your sword was long enough. Well, Monsieur Commissary Quilleriez, for what special purpose has Pontiac despatched you to me? It must indeed be of some importance to risk so valuable a life."

"It was not Pontiac, your excellency," and the little man swelled out his chest, as he began to appreciate the important part he was learing in this impressive military ceremony, his goggle eyes roving over that motionless line of men. "I came only in obedience to the dictates of conscience, seeking to return unto his own people a poor unfortunate whom I found wandering in the woods. Mercy, as La Savere writes, is ever most soldierly, and no one can truthfully say he ever discovered Etienne Quilleriez to be heartless in the presence of suffering."

"An unfortunate? You mean you have brought in to us a crazed white man?"

Monsieur Quilleriez nodded emphatically, placing one hand upon his own bald pate to make his meaning more clear.

"Cracked; a most sad case. I contemplate it in tears, Monsieur. What can be more melancholy than the sight of a human temple thus desolated? I have considered it a mercy thus to return him to the care of his own people."

"How many men are with you?"

"Six, Monsieur—at times he becomes quite violent."

Gladwyn glanced about him, his eyes straying down that motionless line of riflemen, then up at those gunners clustered at the gate.

"Captain Durand, have them bring in the prisoner."

There was a sturdy tramp of heavy feet, and almost immediately the six gray-coated, red-capped Canadians, a hang-dog looking crew, their curious glances shifting here and there, came marching through the opening, three upon each side of the poor fellow they guarded, and every one keeping well beyond reach of him. A single glance, and I recognized our visitant. His clothes the merest tatters, his head bare, with the red mat of hair long and struggling from neglect, his face browned by the sun, yet looking round and hearty, his blue eyes dancing with unalloyed enjoyment, walked jauntily Corporal Cassadi, late of the Foot Regiment of Pointiers.

Gladwyn's stern face softened, and he gazed at him compassionately, evidently impressed by the wild appearance of the man, and not knowing how best to address one in his unfortunate mental condition. But the silence was impressive, and must be broken.

"My poor fellow," he ventured at last, his words and manner full of sympathy for so much suffering, "you are now among friends, and have nothing to fear. The officer who has so kindly brought you in to us, informs me that your mind has been somewhat affected by what you have gone through, but no doubt we can very soon remedy that."

Cassady's eyes, shifting from face to face in that group about him, as though in search of some familiar countenance, settled at last upon the speaker.

"An' who tould ye Oi wus daffy, sorr?" he questioned, indignantly. "Wus it, be the token, thet little whiffet over beyant?"

"He merely suggested that you might be," explained the surprised commander soothingly, yet taking a step backward before the other's threatening appearance. "He was very considerate toward you."

"Considerate, wus he, the little runt," and the Corporal snorted disdainfully. "Be all the powers, ay coorse he wus, yer honor. Holy Mother! why shouldn't he be? It's foine frinds we've bin fer many a wake, ain't it, Quill, me buck? Spake oop now, an' don't be bashful afore the gintlemin. Ah, to say him standin' thar now loike a bould sojer bye, wid his chist flung out, an' his hed hild straight oop in the air, ye niver wud think how he wus sufferin' et this sad partin', ye wud not. Be hivins, but it's hard on him! It's loike two paes in a pod we've bin since the furst toime we met. Do ye moind the toime, Quilly, ould man, thet ye took the run uv a moile an a half through the dark hollow? Bedad, no one wud ever hav belaved ye cud hav' dun it to look at yer legs. Faith, but ye're a foine sprinter, me bye. An' all I ever wanted uv ye that night wus a kiss from them ruby lips, but ye wus that bashful I cud niver ketch oop. Shure 'tis hard to think them toimes is all over wid now, but chare oop, Quill, me bye."

As he was thus speaking, step by step he drew down upon the horrified Quilleriez, who backed vigorously into the line of soldiers, his hands fumbling at his rosary, his face growing ashen. By a sudden movement the Irishman came within reach of the little shrinking fool, and chucked him playfully in the ribs.

"Ah, now, don't be takin' on so, Quilly, me lad, here before folks," he insisted, consolingly. "It's brakin' me own fond hart, ye are, whin Oi nade all uv me strength to perform the duty uv this sad hour uv partin'. O Quill, O Quill, I cud fall upon yer bosom an' wape!"

So threatening were the loving gestures of the insistent Corporal that the Commissary could stand the strain no longer. With a howl of despair he broke loose, and ran across, appealing to Gladwyn for protection.

"Take him away, Monsieur; take him away! Holy Saint Mary! have somebody hold that crazy fool!"

That Gladwyn disliked to approach either was evident enough, for he drew back sharply, waving aside the imploring Quilleriez, while his gaze never deserted the still insistent Irishman. How the situation might have ended I know not, for at that very moment Rene flashed suddenly past us, her skirts fluttering with the rapidity of her movements, her cheeks aflame, her brown eyes dancing from excitement.

"Jacques," she cried eagerly, "Jacques!"

In another instant, just as a child might respond to the call of its mother, he was down upon his knees before her, his lips pressing the skirt of her dress, his blue eyes, the roguery all gone out of them, swimming with tears.

"Mademoiselle Rene," he sobbed, his voice trembling piteously, "May the Mother uv God be blessin' ye for ever!"

She could not speak. Twice she tried to do so, her white hand resting caressingly upon his disheveled hair, her brown eyes moist, the salty drops stealing unchecked down her cheeks. It was Gladwyn who first recovered his voice.

"You know this man?"

She bowed to him in silence, her fingers yet stroking the coarse, red hair.

"Saint Andrew! 'twas some very strange associates you ladies must have made upon your travels. First that cidevant French captain, and now this mongrel, crazy fellow. But what shall we do with the poor fool?"

Cassady rose slowly to his feet, as wild looking a figure in his dirt and rags as could well be imagined, yet I marked his eyes were clear and his look straightforward.

"Oi'm not crazy," he said deliberately.

"Oh, yes you are, my man, but there is no occasion to worry about it. A little rest, with plenty of good food will ring you out all right."

"But, bedad, Oil tell ye Oi'm not. Oi may be crazy as a bedbug out yonder—it's associatin' wid the lolkes uv thet Quill, no doubt—but in here Oi've got all the sinse ever Oi had, which, be me sowl, wus not over much."

Gladwn gazed at him in perplexity, clearly puzzled by his words and manner. Then his eyes wandered across those faces grouped about him in curiosity. All at once he perceived Dr. Carver.

"Come here," he called out testily, perceiving a way out of his dilemma. "Tell me what you make out of this fellow."

For a moment those two eyed each other, much like two prize fighters seeking opportunity for a blow, the doctor's eyes twinkling merrily from under his bushy brows, those of the Irishman defiantly mocking. Then the latter deliberately winked, and Carver wheeled about with a snort.

"Well?" questioned the Commander shortly.

"He's a scamp, sir."

"Not crazy, you mean?"

"I've got more fears about you than I have of him—that look in your eye now is a mighty bad symptom, to my notion."

Gladwyn stared angrily at him, his face growing purple, but before he could find his tongue, Monsieur Quilleriez, bowing humbly, interfered.

"Your excellency," he said softly, "having safely delivered up our prisoner, we will now retire. La Savere states most plainly that a flag of truce should be made as brief as possible."

"Retire? I've a good notion to hang you for bringing in such a scoundrel at all," roared Gladwyn, apparently glad to discover some safe outlet for his rage. "Retire? you little, measly, sawed-off runt! Retire? Yes, sir—get out; get out quick! It wouldn't be worth the trouble to hang you, for all the harm you'll ever do."

The Commissary, thoroughly frightened at such unexpected display of violence, shrank backward, yet he lost no time in grasping the opportunity granted for escape. As the little squad hurried toward the gate, I succeeded in coming close beside him.

"Monsieur Quilleriez," I called. "Monsieur Quilleriez."

He glanced uneasily around at the sudden sound of my voice. For the moment he failed to recognize me; then he stiffened haughtily.

"Monsieur Quilleriez," I persisted, "I can find out for you now, which one is the heiress."

He never looked around; with head erect and chest expanded, seemingly totally oblivious to all other presence, he tramped haughtily through the open gateway. I climbed the palisades, to where the watchful gunners waited, and followed with my eyes that little gray squad as they marched across the open. At the edge of the woods one among them stopped and shook his shining sword savagely toward the silent stockade. The next moment all alike had vanished within the dark cover of the forest. It was my final glimpse of Monsieur Etienne Quilleriez.

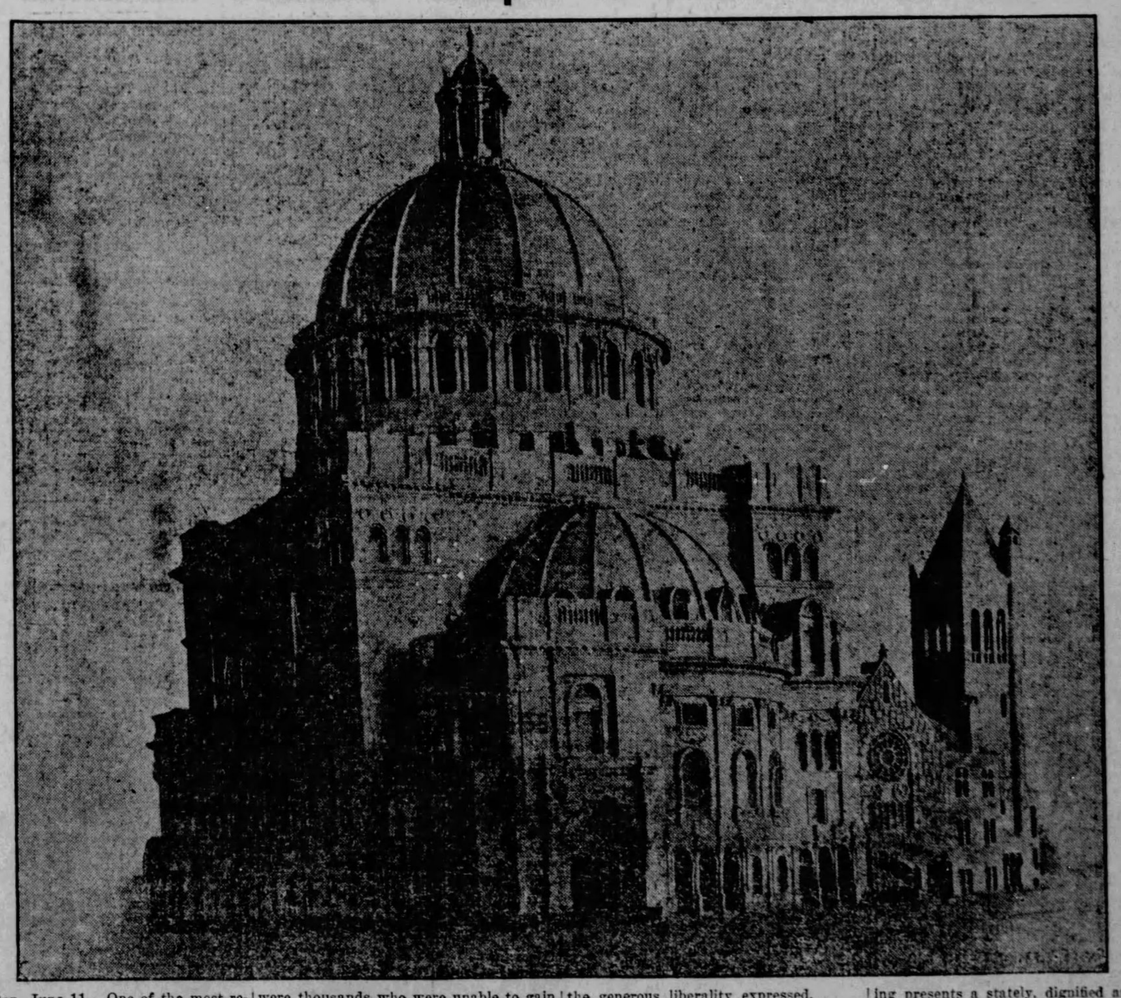
CHAPTER XXXVIII.

From my point of vantage above the gate I idly watched those below me as they slowly dispersed. Cassady accompanied Rene, much as though she had claimed possession of him; nor had the fellow apparently eyes for anyone else, although those he met as he pushed his way onward gazed at him with much curiosity. At the corner of that narrow lane down which they disappeared, on their way to where the ladies had apartments, I saw Lieutenant Challoner join them, and at his side instantly noted the presence of mademoiselle.

Even this distant glimpse of her robbed me of all further interest in what was taking place beneath. I, at least, had no part in it, and the old uneasiness, the desire to be alone with my thoughts, swept across me with irresistible power. There are moods when human companionship is torture, when the battling soul seeks nothing so much as solitude—when lonely forest or trackless waste of sea form its fit environment. It was such a mood which now oppressed me, born from the memory of all that had been denied me, awakened instantly by the distant flutter of a woman's skirt.

I pressed my way along the narrow footboard, my head level with the sharpened tops of the palisades. Here and there a sentinel on duty silently made way for me to slip past him, while occasionally one would venture to question me regarding the strange happenings about the gate. After I had clambered through the deserted blockhouse at the corner, and turned eastward along the line of the southern stockade, these watchers became fewer, and finally ceased altogether as I drew near to where the palisades ended upon the bank of the river. Here, except in cases of emergency, no sentinels were kept posted during the hours of daylight, and within the sharp angle of the wall there was a rude bench, screened from observation except from the river side. It had long been a favored spot with me, and for

## Christian Science Temple Is Dedicated at Boston



Boston, June 11.—One of the most remarkable religious demonstrations ever witnessed in New England occurred yesterday when the new $2,000,000 Christian Science temple in the Back Bay district was dedicated.

From every state in the Union and from all parts of the world came members of that faith to be present at the dedicatory services. It is estimated that more than 40,000 Christian Scientists are in the city.

Six services were held to accommodate the vast throngs, but even then there were thousands who were unable to gain admission to the temple. The seating capacity of the new edifice exceeds 5,000, and at each service hundreds stood in the aisles and in the rear of the church.

Built as the result of a spontaneous recognition of Mrs. Eddy's life work and of the imperative demands of the marvelous growth of the movement, expressing the liberality of thousands of Christian Scientists and embodying the best in architectural design and modern construction, this new building is logically the central feature of this year's gathering, although Christian Scientists say that they lay greater stress upon the spiritual awakening which has inspired the generous liberality expressed.

The church is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the United States, its seating capacity being 5,012. Its style of architecture is Italian Renaissance. The pews and other interior woodwork finishings are of mahogany. The walls are Concord granite and Bedford stone, with beautiful decorative carvings. The inside finish is a soft gray to harmonize with the Bedford stone columns supporting the dome. The height of the building to the top of the lantern is 224 feet, just one foot higher than Bunker Hill monument. The dome is 82 feet in diameter and is covered with terra cotta to match the Bedford stone. The building presents a stately, dignified and impressive appearance, and it is already recognized as one of the landmarks of Boston.

The first floor contains the various offices, a large foyer, Sunday school room, cloak rooms, etc. There are twelve exits and seven staircases. The cost of the building is something less than two million dollars. The new chimes consist of eleven bells made by the Meneely Bell Co., of Troy, N. Y. The largest bell, which is C sharp, weighs 4,000 pounds. The smallest bell weighs 400 pounds. The organ is necessarily one of the largest in the world. It is strictly up-to-date and contains all modern appliances.

### A CHINESE INITIATION.

What a detective saw at a meeting of an illegal Chinese secret society in Hongkong is told in a police report in an oriental newspaper: "Chief Detective Inspector Hanson said that together with a party of Chinese detectives he entered No. 58 Second street one night through the roof and found a meeting of the Triad society in progress. He concealed himself and saw that the place was dimly lighted by a few tapers. In a tub were two sets of patriarchial flags, a lamp, looking glass, dagger, scissors, fan, rule, abacus and scales, all of which were part of the gear used in initiating members into the Triad society.

"There were also several colored papers with writing on them and a pot covered with paper and holding fantastic banners. In front of the tub were lamps. The defendants, who were members of the society, were putting the other five through the process of initiation and had a yellow piece of paper bearing their names and the hour of their birth.

"Basins were used in this ceremony, one containing a liquid representing blood and the other grass, and just in front of them was a chopper. Among other forms the candidates had to take an oath and jump through a paper-covered hoop."

### A Human Weakness.

The great man's wife: "Well, my dear, I don't think a soul recognized you at the theatre this evening. It's just what you have hoped would happen sometime."

The great man: "Yes, my dear, I noticed it. But I—I'm afraid I didn't enjoy it nearly as well as I expected I would."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

many an hour had I hung over those sharpened palisades, gazing upon that fair scene unrolled without, and lazily communing with my own thoughts. This day—oppressed as I was from that fleeting glimpse of Mademoiselle—I perceived these beauties of nature but vaguely, my mind a chaos of conflicting emotions. I am aware I was far from forming a heroic figure as I thus lingered, bemoaning my ill-fortune, yet nevertheless I was a most natural one—utterly helpless either to face my fate or to flee from it; as hapless a prisoner as any the besieging savages held that day in all Detroit.

Yet it was never in my nature to remain long depressed, and slowly, as had happened often before, the subtle charm of that outspread scene of wilderness beauty stole in upon my awakening senses, bringing with it rest and peace. Surely no intelligent eye could remain insensible to so fair a landscape, to such marvelous contrasts of shade and sunshine, of wood and plain and river, as smiled softly back at me beneath that fleckless arch of blue. The round sun was slowly sinking in the far west, its dazzle of gold merging into a deep red, as though a mist partially veiled its face ere it should sink utterly behind that fringe of dark forest whose gloomy shadows already stretched far out across the open. The many streaming lights, some broad, some narrow, were playing as with fairy fingers over the variegated grass land, over the yellow clay of the exposed side hills, and over the wide sweep of moving water, all of which were touched here and there with most oddly mingled coloring, purple and gold, red and gray being blended into a fantastic background, upon which nature had sketched a royal picture. There were wide sweeps of prairie, the green grasses rippling in the wind, or showing yellow to the kiss of the fading sun—now a bald hill, rock-strewn and full of perplexing shadows, with spots shining like silver; now a field brilliant with wild flowers, every tint distinctly marked; now a depression sharp enough to leave a line of plainly defined blackness, with perchance a gleam of tantalizing water in its half-hidden heart, where some merry cascade leaped to its secret covert below. Again were the scattered groves of trees, huddling together like sheep at the coming of night, all aglow with sunset along their upper branches, and beneath sombre with the deepening shadows. Far, far away, league upon league, swept that same recurring scene, outspread to the distant horizon, toning into softer colors, more neutral tints, as the vision extended, until all of form became finally merged into the prevailing gray of the summer twilight. Through it all, like some majestic river, a vast sheet of burnished silver, the intense loneliness of its waters only making more manifest the solemnity of its beauty. Rarest coloring leaped forth from out its restless waves, dancing like sprites from shore to shore, or lurking beneath the deeper shadows of the banks, while the tiny islet just below mirrored its green loveliness, until one scarcely knew the reality from image.

The captivating spell of it was upon me, yet out from the very midst of that dream, some near presence, unseen yet dimly felt, led me to glance behind me within the stockade. Instantly my mind was swept clear of reverie—there, looking up at me, her hand shading her eyes from the sun, stood Mademoiselle. I saw her smile at the bewildered look upon my face, but her words were most pleasant and gracious.

"One could easily envy you your thought, Monsieur," she said gently, "judging merely from the impression it has left upon your face."

"It was the rare beauty of the scene," I answered, placed instantly at my ease by her cordial manner. "It held me so completely in thrall, that I had long ago ceased to think, being content merely to dream."

"Yes, I know," and her eyes brightened from the awakened memory. "I have more than once viewed the sunset from this same corner, and it has charmed me into being a dreamer also. Such dreams are more welcome than most thoughts; they bring us nearer our ideals. May I not join you, Monsieur?"

I assisted her to mount the rude steps, my heart throbbing to the seemingly unconscious pressure of her hand. For several minutes she leaned silent above the palisades, her eyes upon that marvelous picture, her soul upon a voyage of its own. Little by little, as we hung there speechless, the gathering twilight slowly began to work its miracle of transformation, blotting out those glowing colors of the sunset with a brush of brown, and concealing hill and valley, wood and river behind the deepening curtain of the night. I barely marked such change unconsciously, for my own eyes—hungry with love—were upon that face beside me, its clear, pure outlines silhouetted against the sky. It scarcely seemed to me now as the same face I had viewed before—that face which had been so cold and emotionless, so disdainful and proud. Something undefinable, something new, had crept into the life and changed it for the better—had softened the contour, had modified the proud curve of the lips, the haughtiness of the eye. Infinitely sweeter, more lovable, more tender, was this fair lady of Detroit, from her whom I had known in far Chartres. Somewhere along those leagues of wilderness she had come into the inheritance of nobler womanhood. I could see this, feel it, yet in jealous memory of Challoner such knowledge came to me only as a pain. At last she turned suddenly, her parted lips breathing a sigh, as though she deserted her pleasant dreaming with regret. What she may have read in that first swift glimpse within my face I know not, but her eyes fell, her cheeks flushed crimson.

"The memory of such a scene of border beauty," she said quickly, as if eager to hide her confusion in speech, "will go far toward rewarding me for all the rigors of this long, tiresome siege. Alas! there is little enough else I shall be able to take back with me."

"I must disagree with you, Mademoiselle," I ventured, "for I was reading within your face as you stood there the marks of a new character, which experience in this land has brought you."

"A new character!" and her gray eyes opened wide at my unexpected words. "Can it be that you jest, Monsieur? Or in what way have I so greatly altered?"

"One can see and feel much which it is difficult to define in words. These weeks have also changed me. I confess to being an utterly different man from what I was that night you danced with me so unwillingly far away at Fort Chartres. And you have changed likewise, Mademoiselle, and for the better. You are not less proud, perhaps, but you have become more tender of heart, more considerate in speech."

She looked at me earnestly, and I could see she knew not what best to say, the very earnestness of my manner serving to confuse her.

"It may indeed be so," she confessed at last, "for suffering is said to teach us all lessons of value. Yet such a miracle as you would make me believe has been wrought must have even a greater cause. If I am in truth so changed, what has changed me?"

"It might be love, Mademoiselle."

"Love!" and she laughed lightly, although her eyes drooped. "Now I know you dream—the spirit of that reverie I interrupted must still be upon your brain. Love is but an idle word; itself a fantasy, oftentimes as sad as sweet."

"When hopeless, yes," I said, wondering at her mood; "but the great moulder of character, nevertheless."

"You speak as though you knew—is it also one of the mysterious messengers of these backwoods?"

"It was there we met," I returned, heedless of the double meaning; "but I doubt being able to escape the bondage even by a return to civilization."

I know not if she understood, for her face was turned aside, her eyes gazing upon the shining river.

"The dark forests are filled with mystery," she admitted at last, soberly, "and none of us can throw off at once the sombre spell of their influence. Yet surely we might now converse upon happier themes, especially as we see each other so seldom. Why is it, monsieur, that we have not met during all these weeks of prison? I have thought at times you purposely avoided me."

"If so, you may be certain there was a cause."

"Indeed? I cannot imagine one, unless it arose from some dislike of me."

"Which mademoiselle does not in the least believe possible," and I changed position so that I could again face her. "I dared not presume upon the past—an intimacy founded upon isolation and danger—nor could I ignore the social abyss yawning between us."

"Is there one, monsieur?" and her gray eyes opened widely, as if in wonderment. "I had not suspected so grievous a thing. You surely do not mean any gulf of my making? Was I not sufficiently cordial that day we met in the mess-room? Did I give you then any cause to feel that our former friendship was to be ended?"

"No, mademoiselle," I said, hesitating over my uncertain words, "it was from no fault of yours—the abyss I refer to was there long before and was unsurmountable."

"And I knew nothing of it; what abyss?"

"First, that of wealth."

"Oh, ah I had forgotten," and her voice hardened instantly. "Dr. Carver informed us that you had inherited a large property, yet I had never supposed that would affect your past friendships."

"It was not my wealth to which I referred," I returned, hastily, "but your own."

"Mine! You joke, monsieur. A likely story, indeed, that any wealth of mine should intervene. But, really, I grow interested in these excuses. Have you yet another?"

"Yes, mademoiselle," feeling somewhat nettled by the carelessness of her manner, and determined now to give her the whole story plainly. "While wandering together in the wilderness, and at Chartres, the one great gulf between us was wealth, and the consequent social position (not mine, for at that time I was not aware I possessed any); later it became even more impassable, from my knowledge that you were the fiancee of Lieutenant Challoner."

She stepped back from me, resting one white hand against the brown log, her eyes filled with undisguised amazement.

"Who told you that?"

"It came directly from Lieutenant Challoner's own lips, mademoiselle. I have since heard it repeatedly discussed by the officers of this garrison."

"Indeed! They are exceedingly free," and her form seemed to stiffen with indignation. "Would you kindly repeat to me Lieutenant Challoner's exact words?"

"They were sufficiently explicit—he said clearly, 'Miss Maitland is my fiancee.' It was told to me when we first met, and was said again that night we were captives to the Indians."

She drew a deep breath, and again turned partially away from me, leaning heavily against the logs. I waited anxiously for her to speak some word, but she remained silent.

"Is it not true, Mademoiselle?"

She turned her head slightly, and glanced aside at me, a strange, puzzling look in her eyes.

"Yes, Monsieur," she confessed quietly, "it is true."

"Then you cannot wonder that I paused upon the edge of so impassable an abyss?"

"Instead, Monsieur," and I could not rid myself of the impression that her low voice was laughing at me, "I consider your conduct most inexplicable. I could easily understand how this might have interfered with your friendship elsewhere, but I utterly fail to perceive in any way its possible connection with me."

I stared at her, feeling deeply hurt that she should thus make light of a matter which to me was of so serious a nature. She smiled inquiringly into my troubled eyes.

"But—but you—you just acknowledged that you were engaged to the Englishman."

"You must have misunderstood me, Monsieur. I said nothing of the kind."

"Will you explain?" I questioned helplessly. "You already have me so thoroughly tangled that I know not what to believe."

She laughed, the bright color coming back to her cheeks as if by some magic. "'Tis so extremely simple, Monsieur, and you have been so exceedingly dull, that now, when I finally comprehend the mystery of your strange reserve, it becomes most oddly amusing. It is true that Lieutenant Challoner's fiancee is Miss Maitland, the Miss Maitland. Unfortunately, for my peace of mind, I am merely Miss Alene Maitland."

"Rene? You mean Rene?"

"I mean Rene, Monsieur—Rene, the daughter of a lieutenant general and a baronet; Rene the heiress; Rene the happy toast of the English clubs." She swept me a curtsey, drawing back her skirts, her eyes full of a daring scorn. "While I, Monsieur de Coubert, I am no more than the poor cousin, the traveling companion, whom nobody seems to want."

For a moment my heart throbbed so that it was impossible for me to speak those words that burned my throat, yet her challenging eyes lost their daring, and drooped before my gaze. Then I sprang forward, grasping both of her hands within my own. An instant she drew back, but I held her helpless.

"But I want you, Mademoiselle," I cried eagerly, peering into that downcast face she sought vainly to hide. "I want you, my darling, m Alene; I want you, and forever as my own."

"Are you sure?" she questioned, a sob in her soft voice. "Are you sure?"

"Surer than of anything before in all my life," I responded earnestly, now venturing to press her unresisting form within my arms. "I have been sure ever since that first night when we met out yonder in the Illinois country, and when you despised me as a coureur de bois. Ah, my proud lady of England, have you, indeed, forgotten at last that I am a Frenchman?"

Her fair head resting upon my shoulder, she glanced slyly up into my face, and behind the tears glistening upon her long lashes, I read within the clear depths of those gray eyes that sweet message I had once dreamed about in far-off Chartres.

"It is not because you are French," she whispered softly, "but because I love you."

Far, far away, where the swiftly gathering haze hung most heavily between us and the horizon, along the gleaming surface of the silent river, a dozen dark specks swept into our view against the purple twilight. At early dawn we knew they were the boats bearing cautiously northward Bradstreet's regulars for the relief of beleaguered Detroit.

THE END.

## THE REAL TERROR.

(A new lullaby for John D. Rockefeller III.)

Now hurry and go bye-bye, little Rockefeller Three,
Or something fierce will happen, just as sure as sure can be;
If Rockefeller infants try the sandman's powers to foil,
And do not mind their nurse, and take their (Standard) castor oil,
They'll get what's coming to them—and there isn't any doubt
That Jim Garfield will get you, if you don't watch out!

No wicked witch can harm you, neither can the bogie man,
For witches all are boiled in oil, and bogies get the can;
No wolf can eat you, as occurred to Riding Hood of yore,
For grandpa's got the stuff that keeps that terror from the door.
But say your prayers and go to sleep and mind what you're about,
Or Roosevelt will get you, if you don't watch out!

You needn't fear the nightmare, dear, from now till break of day,
For money makes the mare go, so, of course, she cannot stay;
No spook can scare you into fits, John Three-times, for you know
No spook, when papa's near, could have the ghostlet of a show;
But you'd better mind your manners just the same—don't cry and pout,
Or Wade Ellis sure will get you, if you don't watch out!

—Cleveland Leader.

## DIED SUDDENLY OF HEART DISEASE.

How frequently does a head line similar to the above greet us in the newspapers. The rush, push and strenuousness of the American people has a strong tendency to lead up to valvular and other affections of the heart, attended by irregular action, palpitation, dizziness, smothered sensations and other distressing symptoms.

Three of the prominent ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made are recommended by some of the leading writers on *Materia Medica* for the cure of just such cases. Golden Seal root, for instance, is said by the UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY, a standard authority, "to impart tone and increased power to the heart's action." Numerous other leading authorities represent Golden Seal as an unsurpassed tonic for the muscular system in general, and as the heart is almost wholly composed of muscular tissue, it naturally follows that it must be greatly strengthened by this superb, general tonic. But probably the most important ingredient of "Golden Medical Discovery," so far as its marvelous cures of valvular and other affections of the heart are concerned, is Stone root, or *Collinsonia Can.*, Prof. Wm. Paine, author of Paine's Epitomy of Medicine, says of it:

"I, not long since, had a patient who was so much oppressed with valvular disease of the heart that his friends were obliged to carry him up-stairs. He, however, gradually recovered under the influence of Collinsonin (medicinal principle extracted from Stone root), and is now attending to his business. Heretofore physicians knew of no remedy for the removal of so distressing and so dangerous a malady. With them it was all guess-work, and it fearfully warned the afflicted that death was near at hand. Collinsonin unquestionably affords relief in such cases, and in most instances effects a cure."

Stone root is also recommended by Drs. Hale and Ellingwood, of Chicago, for valvular and other diseases of the heart. The latter says: "It is a heart tonic of direct and *permanent* influence."

"Golden Medical Discovery," not only cures serious heart affections, but is a most efficient general tonic and invigorator, strengthening the stomach, invigorating the liver, regulating the bowels and curing catarrhal affections in all parts of the system.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure Constipation.

## WHY HE DIDN'T GROWL

### Story Told by One of Party of Four Trying to Eat a Tough Beefsteak.

Four men sitting around a restaurant table eating a very tough beefsteak and all growling fiercely, except one.

"Why don't you holler?" said one of the growlers to the silent one. "Do you like tough beefsteak?"

"No better than anybody else," said the fourth man. "But I had an experience once over tough beefsteak that has made me shy about growling at it ever since.

"At a restaurant where a party of us were taking our meals at that time, in a town in Calofornia, we had, every day, beefsteak that you would call this tender alongside of. Honest, I think it must have been tanned or prepared in some way, because it was like a thick hide for toughness.

"And we used to growl over that beefsteak, just as you fellows have been doing here, and finally we got real grumbly over it, so that we were always sour at the table. Then I thought I'd liven things up a little, and maybe even get the boys to smile once more—they were naturally a cheerful lot—by making a little joke over the meals.

"So one day I brought in a hatchet with me under my coat, and when our regular slabs of beefsteak came on I got the hatchet out and laid it on the table. And that actually did make the boys smile a little.

"But it didn't affect the proprietor that way. He spied the hatchet as soon as I laid it on the table and came right over.

"'What you carrying that hatchet 'round for?' he says. 'Are you a lather?'

"'No,' I says. 'I brought that in to cut up the beefsteak with.'

"He was a big man, had been a miner, and he was strong and able and a fighter, and I knew this; but I'd brought that hatchet in just for a little joke. I had not meant anything terrible by it, and I didn't feel that I had done him any great wrong, and so I spoke up good and bold.

"'What's the matter with the steak?' he says, his face getting harder all the time. 'Is it tough?

"'Is it tough?' I said. 'Why,' and then, because by this time I was getting to be quite warmed up, I tried to tell him.

"I tried to convey to him as clearly as I could just how tough it was; with him telling me, just before I got through, that I better get right out and go somewhere where the steaks would suit me better, and starting finally to put me out when I didn't go.

"And then, of course, my friends came in, and then the waiters butted in to help the boss. And then for quite a spell we certainly did have a strenuous time there. But they put us out finally, and I lost my hatchet, and in the course of the row, which had started over that little joke of mine, I got a handling that was a good deal tougher than the beefsteak. I didn't get around again for three weeks.

"And the moral effect of that little incident, which happened eighteen years ago this month, has remained with me ever since. I may occasionally growl at some other things, and I think very likely we could do up this outfit here; but I never growl myself at tough beefsteak."—Kansas City Journal.

### Marked C. O. D.

A New Yorker was once referring to the stolidity and literal-mindedness of the British shopkeeper, says the Boston Record, when he was reminded of an amusing experience of a friend in London.

The American had been making several purchases in a jewelry establishment, among others a silver set, and finding that he had with him insufficient funds to defray the entire cost, he desired the clerk to send the set to the hotel, marked "C. O. D."

Opening the package the American was dumbfounded to discover that each piece of silver had been carefully engraved, in a beautiful monogram, "C. O. D."

## SUNKEN LOGS.

### Michigan "Logging" Streams Are Paved With Timber.

For the purpose of "lumbering" the Menominee and Brule rivers and their tributaries, a company has been incorporated by a number of Marquette and Menominee lumbermen. Its business will be the recovery of "deadheads" or sunken logs from the beds of the streams.

"Submarine logging," as it is called in the northwest, is of comparatively recent origin, and at the present time there is only one company in Michigan actively engaged in the business. This company, organized last summer, is operating on the Manistee river, in the lower peninsula. Its equipment for lifting logs consists of a number of flat-bottomed scows, on which lifting cranes and small engines are placed for the purpose of hoisting logs from the bottom of the stream. They are then cross-piled on the banks and allowed to dry until in condition to be again put into the water and floated down the river to the mills.

After a log has been submerged for a number of years, the water works its way in between the bark and the timber, where decomposition of the bark ensues, while the wood remains unaffected. As soon as taken from the water the bark is removed, and in about three months the logs are dry enough to float again.

Nearly every navigable stream in the state on which lumbering operations have been carried on in past years contain great numbers of sunken logs. The Manistee, Menominee and Muskegon rivers contain, perhaps, more than any other three streams in the state. For a distance of nearly 200 miles, the Manistee river is paved with sunken pine, elm, cherry, oak, maple and other kinds of timber. Some of the logs have been under water for 40 years. A Manistee lumberman recently said that he believed there were at least one billion feet of merchantable timber in the bed of the river that could be recovered and manufactured into lumber. That his estimate is not far from correct is shown by the operations of the Manistee company, which took more than 300,000 feet of mixed timber from one deep hole at a bend in the stream last summer.

In the early days of lumbering only the better class of timber was cut and put into the rivers for transportation to the mills, in consequence of which the logs now recovered by the "submarine loggers" are usually of the finest grade, and nearly all long lengths. Of the billions of feet of pine and hardwood driven down the Menominee river in the last forty years, perhaps ten per cent is in the bottom of the stream. The small logs floating better than the large ones, were easily driven, but the heavy logs, when encountering a jam, sank readily and many were never recovered. The great bulk of the "deadheads" are pine logs.

The lumber manufactured from "deadheads" is said to be the same as that made from logs taken from the living tree. This statement is contradicted by some lumbermen, but recent experiments made in the lower peninsula bear out the contention that there is very little difference. Maple lumber manufactured from "deadheads," especially if the logs be sawed during the winter season, is particularly white, and if sawed in winter is also more liable to stain than if sawed in summer.

It is worthy of note that contemporaneous with the beginning of subaquatic logging in Michigan, there is at Muskegon a company whose operations are conducted on similar lines to that of log lifting. At one time during the palmy days of pine lumbering on the Muskegon river, there were more than 100 sawmills on Muskegon lake. Slabwood in those days was of no commercial value, and the sawmill men had to get rid of this class of refuse at the smallest cost. The slabs were loaded into carts and dumped into the lake, millions of cords being disposed of in this way, until the entire lake bottom was covered with slabs to a depth of twenty-five to thirty feet in places. These slabs are now being recovered from the bottom of the lake and used in the manufacture of lath, which commodity, in keeping with the price of lumber, has reached a high market value.

With the disappearance of the forests of Michigan, subaquatic logging of the navigable streams will probably become general in a few years. The waste of the early lumbermen will be turned to profit.—Extract from the Daily People.

## TURNER ON "COLORED MAN."

Booker Washington has merely emphasized what another distinguished negro, J. Milton Turner, said years ago. Mr. Turner laid special stress on the fact that his race should be called "negroes;" for they are negroes, and no other term fitly applies. A literary magazine in its May number speaks of Paul Dunbar as "the colored poet," an absurd characterization, for, while poetry may be and often is colored, a poet is not susceptible to the operation. The writer recalls a political rally at which Turner was one of the speakers, and before he rose to address the audience he said in a low tone to the reporters sitting near: "Gentlemen, if you do me the honor to speak of me at all, you will please refer to me as a negro and not as a colored man. My remarks may be colored but I am not." His wish was respected.—Chicago post.

### Wife Beaters in Germany.

"Wife beaters," said a magistrate, "are wisely punished in some German towns.

"The wife beater is not imprisoned. He is compelled to do his work as usual. But his salary is handed over each week to his wife, and he, from Saturday night till Monday morning, is kept in jail.

"This punishment usually lasts about ten weeks. One administration of it cures the wife beater as a rule.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## SECRETS OF BURGLARY

### Chicago Thief Gives Tips and Says Houses Numbered 23 Are Safe.

Don't fly flags. They attract burglars. What is the number of your house? Burglars will not enter 444, 111, 93 or 22. No. 23 is also burglar proof.

These tips were given to the police today by a South Chicago housebreaker who was caught in an effort to enter a house that had been robbed successfully four times within the last six months. The thief explained that he was first attracted to the house by the stars and stripes floating from the first floor window, and according to robber superstition that was an invitation to "work the flat." He also admitted having robbed the house several times previously, relying on the superstition that he was perfectly safe in visiting a house he had successfully plundered.

Mr. Burglar, who was in a talkative mood, went on to supplement the many items of information on burglar superstition already in the hands of detectives. He said no housebreaker or pickpocket would dream of "working" unless he had in his pocket, or somewhere about his person, either a small piece of coal, chalk or lucky stone, to guard against misfortune.

For instance, should a thief be riding on a car and he happens to see a horse fall down he regards it as a warning that he must do no "work" that day.

Should a pickpocket steal a purse containing foreign money he thinks he is certain, before the year is out, to travel quickly to foreign lands in order to escape punishment. To find gold in a purse stolen at a wedding is regarded as good luck, while it is equally bad to "work" at a funeral.

"We all consider funerals bad luck," said the superstitious housebreaker. "If we meet one while we are on the way to rob a house it means death or imprisonment. I'll bet houses near a cemetery are not invaded. There is an old fellow at Joliet named Cooper who teaches us all these things. He says he can never be sentenced again because he is serving his twenty-eighth sentence and 28 is his lucky number.

"If we meet a sleeping dog on our way to work a flat we know we are going to be lucky. And that is the way with flags flying on people's houses. We know they are good, trusting people and looking for a good time. We always make for houses where flags are flying. It is one of our rules."

All criminals are firm believers in dreams, said an official at the county jail. A man who was on trial in Chicago on a charge of murder told a guard the day before his case went to the jury that he dreamed he saw a rainbow. From this he deduced he would be acquitted. To everyone's surprise he was.

The peculiar superstitions attached to Friday and 13, curiously enough, are scarcely considered by the thief. Houses with the numbers mentioned above, however, are avoided.

Members of the housebreaking fraternity, according to the statements of experienced detectives, will never again visit a house in which their work has been disturbed. On the other hand, they will resort again and again to houses they have successfully plundered. The police are well aware of this fact, and they frequently catch men by waiting for the next visit.

No thieves like buying absolutely new boots. In no circumstances can they be persuaded to part with footgear they wore while their depredations were successful.

For a thief to break a blood vessel and recover his good health is regarded as the luckiest thing possible in more senses than one. It is supposed that such a man will be fortunate in escaping jail for the remainder of his days.

All habitual criminals regard the Bible with awe. They will do anything to evade looking at it or touching it.—Chicago News.

## PHILADELPHIAN IN HIS ALLEY

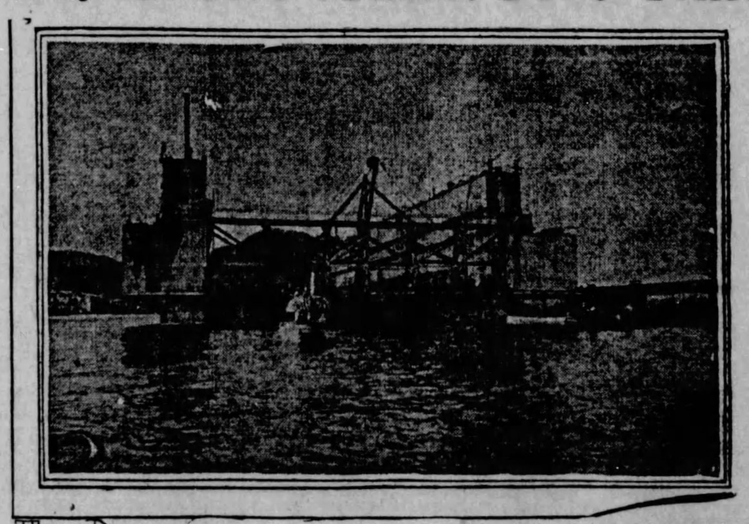
The sordidness and squalor of similar places in New York are absent; they are clean, decent, well-scrubbed alleys, and from their covered cornices to the most insignificant moulding in the door panels there is a wellbred formality and simplicity of motive. When once the insidious charm of their unaffected elegance has taken hold of you, nothing else will do; Independence hall and Christ's church must wait; under this influence the artist degenerates into a mere amateur of alleys, and there is no way of redeeming him. He becomes narrow and supersensitive; he carefully selects his particular alley, opens his camp stool with great deliberation, and anchors himself there, so to speak. There is no way of dragging him out of it; his friends, his code of ethics, his social obligations, even his wife and child, all become subservient to his alley. If he worked in his alley, one might overlook his irregularities, but he rarely does; half of the time you find him leaning languidly against the buildings, peering through half closed eyes at the eavestrough or obstructing the traffic by talking to people who pass. Worse still, in an effort to make converts he will waste hours of valuable time, and offensively persist in dragging disinterested parties to his alley, only to threaten them with premature imbecility when they cannot see it as he does. Ask him why he is not working, and he flares up and shouts that he is waiting for conditions. I have since learned that many a man who hurriedly leaves you in Philadelphia, ostensibly to see his wife, is secretly making for his alley, and when you meet him later and point knowingly to the fresh plaster marks on his back, he becomes as intolerant and overbearing as if he had a wife.—June Harper's.

### Not Just What He Meant.

At a wedding feast recently the bridegroom was called upon, as usual, to respond to the given toast, in spite of the fact that he had previously pleaded to be excused. Blushing to the roots of his hair, he rose to his feet. He intended to imply that he was unprepared for speechmaking, but he unfortunately placed his hand upon the brides shoulder, and looked down at her as he stammered out his opening and concluding words:

"This—er—thing has been forced upon me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Dewey Broke Adrift Five Times



The Dewey

Philadelphia, June 11. — The United States cruiser Tacoma and the tug Potomac, part of the escort of the drydock Dewey on its journey to the Philippine islands, arrived at the League Island navy yard yesterday, having left the Dewey and its escort at the Suez canal.

According to the officers of the Tacoma and the Potomac, the Dewey broke adrift five times, and in each instance a line was fastened to the big floating object in the face of the greatest danger. The officers reported that scarcely a week passed without encountering bad weather.

## The Farmstead

### Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

A 2-year-old heifer became lame in the hind feet in March. Some swelling and heat to the knees. Applied warm water and golden ointment. She moved the feet constantly when roused up to stand; became too ill to stand, but would pick grass she could reach. Without suppuration, but with great soreness, the feet fell off. Then she was killed in May. I should add that her ears were curled and drooping at the edges. Who ever saw the like? What was the malady?—B., Gustavus, O.

Will some reader of the Farmstead please tell me what is the matter with my turkeys, and tell me a remedy for them? When about one week old their legs at the knees commence to swell or enlarge and their toes turn together. They continue to try to walk for a few days, but get along at a very slow rate, and in two or three days they can't walk at all, but continue to eat until they die, which is one or two days after they can't walk.—M., Canton, O.

Can I find a preventive or cure for the "chamber fly?" It makes its appearance about September 1 and stays until winter. By some it is called "cluster fly," by others "buckwheat fly."—K., Bergen, N. Y.

Can anyone tell me why cream from milk bought from milkmen becomes soapy? I want mine with coffee, and it is not fit to use.—L., Lisbon, O.

Is there a Farmstead reader who can tell what will kill a tree or shrub without injuring other nearby trees?—D., Candles, N. C.

I would like to know of some method of taking care of evaporated fruit.—S., Steele, Ala.

Will somebody please tell me why asparagus roots send up several small stalks instead of large ones? Is there a way of remedying this condition? My roots are three years old and the soil well fertilized.—B., Omro, Wis.

### Raising Artichokes.

M., Mich.: I have had thirty-one years' experience in raising artichokes. My advice is this: Plant in early spring in row by drilling them 15 or 16 inches apart; cut tubers in pieces with one to three eyes to the piece and cultivate the same as you would your Irish potatoes; good potato ground is good artichoke ground in western Iowa; can be harvested very late in the fall and put in cellar for seed or to feed; better way to leave them till spring in the ground where they grow for seed or to ship; when out of ground all winter shrink very much. I never harvest them unless I want to move them or sell them for seed. (Old saying is once in the ground, always there). That is the beauty of them, don't have to replant. I save them for spring feed as soon as the frost commences to come out; turn hogs on them; let the hogs do the harvesting. In winter, when ground is frozen, break artichoke stalks down with a weighty pole or log by a horse hitched to each end when no snow on the ground. When stalks are dry take a rake and rake the trash up in a winrow, burn the same, thus cleaning ground for cultivation. Take a two or three-horse plow, plow good and deep, clean the ground before letting hogs on it; the holes and muss the ground over; plowing loosens the soil for next crop; also hogs can more readily find artichokes. About the 15th of May take hogs off. When young artichokes are three or four inches high take corn plow and plow three-fourths of them up, leaving a row every 3½ feet apart. One more such plowing is all that is needed. Cultivate each year as above stated to keep the crop doing well. Nothing more valuable for raising hogs and keeping them doing well. Utilization of food comes in the time of year when there is no grass or vegetation.—C., Defiance, Ia.

### Locust Posts.

W., Greenville, Mich.: The yellow locust or false acacia (Robinia pseud acacia) is the sort for posts, the timber of the honey locust (Gleditchia triacantha) though hard and heavy is not durable. Large old trees make the best posts and these must, of course, be split. The sapwood is worthless, but the heart of a good tree and it might pay to shave it off somewhat close to the ground when set. Here is an old book that says locust posts, well seasoned before setting, will last 40 years. There is said to be a black locust in the west, but I never saw it. Probably it is no better. The locust suckers freely and the sprouts may be transplanted but seedlings are more uniform in size and shape and are better if many are to be planted and perhaps make better trees besides. Cut posts in winter and may be gathered then. About corn planting time pour boiling water on the seeds and let the water stand on them a day or two. Take out the seeds that have swelled and sow them; then pour more hot water on the rest and let all are swelled and planted. Keep well hoed, (having them a foot or so apart in the row), for two years, when they should be 4 to 5 feet high. Here in the latitude of Boston the locust is not native. You will have to go half way across Pennsylvania before you see it in the woods and some sections are too far north for it. If you are in northern Michigan it is likely not to be valuable.—G, Arkport, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell W., Greenville, Mich., that yellow locust fence posts are the most durable posts he can use. They will last 25 years or longer. He can split them, if they are over 8 inches at the butt. Always peel the bark off any kind of a post before putting in the ground. White cedar posts are short lived; will not last over four or five years at the longest. Good red cedar posts will never decay. You can make white cedar posts last for years, in fact you won't live to see them rot, if you will paint or dip three feet of the bottom end, with hot coal tar. You can treat any kind of timber with hot coal tar and you won't need to worry about putting in new posts. Put two feet in the ground and tamp well and you are all right. Use the tar hot and be careful of fire. I can't tell you how to propogate locusts.—R., Shawnee, Tenn.

### Golden Rod.

Editor Farmstead: Someone asked how to get rid of golden rod. Pull it when in blossom and the ground is wet. A good crop will come up with it, and it will not grow again. If stalk is broken off and left in ground it will grow again. Two years ago I worked three days pulling golden rod out of a pasture field. Last year there was only a stalk now and then, and they were pulled. The field is now almost free from it.—W., Meadville, Pa.

### Chicken Mites.

An unfailing preventive of chicken lice and mites is wood ashes scattered once a month or oftener in the roost and nest boxes. Begin before hot weather. Take a shingle and toss from your pan into every corner and all over the perches. I have proven it for years.—B., Gustavus, O.

### Sciatic Rheumatism.

Oil of wintergreen cured me of sciatic rheumatism of long standing. Dose: Five drops on half teasponful of sugar, three or four times a day. Should it return take a few more doses. —C., Oceola, Pa.

### Farmers' National Congress.

The meeting of the Farmers' National congress at Rock Island, Ill., next October, opening the 9th, will afford an opportunity for a most pleasant outing, to say nothing of the valuable program to be presented. Rock Island is beautifully located at an attractive point on the Mississippi river at the foot of Rock Island rapids. Aside from the fine scenery in the city and immediate vicinity, it is surrounded by an ideal agricultural country and is the site of improved dairying industries. At this place is located Rock Island arsenal, the largest in the world, and Black Hawk's watch tower, famous in Indian history and legend. In addition there is an abundance of parks and drives. The Western and Central Railroad associations have made a rate of one fare plus two dollars for territory. The Trunk Line association will charge a fare and a third through its territory —Pennsylvania and New York. Other associations have made liberal concessions. An excellent chance is offered for an exceedingly delightful, cheap and instructive excursion. Pay full full fare going and take receipt from your local agent. J. M. Stahl, Chicago, Ill., president; Geo. M. Whitaker, Boston, Mass., secretary.

### Gape Worms.

A bulletin issued by the Delaware agricultural college experiment station on the common diseases of fowls treats at length on the gape worm. The following extracts from this bulletin are worthy of careful reading:

"If the trachea of a bird affected with gapes be opened, a number (one to thirty) of reddish worms, from about one-half an inch in length will be found attached to the membrane and imbedded in frothy mucous. Each of these forked worms is a pair, a male and female in union, the larger portion being the female and the smaller the male. They are firmly attached by a disk-shaped sucking mouth, by means of which they draw the blood from the affected bird. The points to which the worms are attached are sometimes swollen into a small tumor containing a cheesy pus. These abscesses may become so large as to close the trachea and cause suffocation; or their presence in considerable numbers by obstructing the air passages, may produce the same result. Their continual presence is a source of irritation, which, in young birds, exhausts their strength and may lead to death, although old birds may harbor the parasite and recover. Affected birds yawn frequently, and open the beak, at the same time stretching the neck as if in the effort to expel something from the throat. Sometimes the mouth is filled with a foamy saliva, which obstructs the breathing.

"The larger female worms are greatly swollen and filled with eggs. These impregnated female worms are coughed up by the affected birds, and their eggs escape by the death and decay of the parasites. Since each female produces thousands of eggs, it is easy to see how the ground over which the sick fowls are allowed to run may become badly infected. The eggs develop in damp soil, in watering cups, etc., or they may be taken into the bird and undergo their metamorphosis within the host. The embryos remain alive in the digestive canal of earth worms, and when birds swallow the latter they may become affected with gapes.

"The first step in controlling the trouble is to separate the sick from the well. These should be placed in a room having a clean, dry floor, and this should be disinfected every few days by wetting the floor with a 5 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. The bodies of dead birds should either be burned or deeply buried. The drinking cups should be disinfected with the same solution and then washed with clean water. If there is reason to believe that the ground of the poultry yard is infested with the worms, their eggs or embryos, sprinkle it with a 1 per cent solution of sulphuric acid, and add two or three drachms of salicilate of soda per quart of drinking water. Large numbers of chicks can be successfully treated by placing them in a closed box into which is blown a mixture of one ounce of powdered chalk, and half an ounce of finely grounded camphor so that the birds must inhale it."

### Cleaning Dairy Utensils.

In regard to scrubbing dairy utensils, everybody is supposed to know how to scrub, but people do not always do the best they know how. Washing may be divided into three parts: First, washing all the dirt off with lukewarm water and washing powder; second, rinsing or cleansing in boiling water, and third, proper drying. This is seldom properly done on the average farm, partly from lack of knowledge of the growth of bacteria, and partly because a farmer is generally in a hurry. By careless washing things will generally come out greasy, even after being rinsed in hot water. A good washing powder which cuts grease should be used, and this may be obtained at almost any grocery store at a very reasonable price. There is no need of drying with a cloth, for after being rinsed in boiling water the dairy utensils will readily dry in a few minutes.

Imagine the condition of wash water after all parts of a separator bowl and covers have been washed in it, together with the other dairy utensils. It is similar to that of dish water in which the dishes from a large family dinner table have been washed. If the utensils coming from this water are merely rubbed with a cloth and put together again without scalding it is impossible to obtain good milk or cream after running it through such a separator. They will sour in a few hours and will generally have a bad flavor. Where steam can be had it is the best known means of sterilizing dairy utensils. Boiling water is its best substitute. Tinware gets rusty when left standing wet, and woodenware sours and develops a bad color and bad smell when not given a chance to dry quickly, but if dipped in boiling water or steamed they dry in a few minutes. When the housewife washes clothes she first soaks them, then washes them through two different batches of clean boiling water, and rinses them. They are next wrung out and hung on the line to dry in the sunshine. If the same care is taken with dairy utensils and handling of milk there is no reason why dairy products should not be as clean and inviting to the taste as newly washed white linen clothes are in appearance. We should by all means be as cleanly with what goes into our bodies as we are with what we put on the outside.—Ch. W. Melick, in Kansas Agricultural Review.

### Valuable Knowledge.

"You have been wonderfully successful in evading the responsibility for your country's boycott against American goods."

"Yes," answered Mr. Li Lo, the eminent Chinese statesman. "I learned two very valuable things while studying civilized life at Washington, the two-step and the side-step."—Washington Star.

### No Buyers.

"Miss Anteek offered to sell kisses in the bazaar for the relief fund."

"Did she sell any?"

"No. They told her afterward her price was too high."

"What did she charge?"

"Why, she finally brought the price down to three for a nickel."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## DOCTOR EXPLAINS

### His Article in the Medical Magazine About Coffee.

One of the most famous medical publications in the United States is the "Alkaloidal Clinic," in a recent number of which an entertaining article on coffee by a progressive physician and surgeon was published. In explaining his position in the matter this physician recently said:

"In the article in question I really touched but lightly upon the merits of Postum Food Coffee.

## QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything, nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions involving religious topics — no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Bible interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

**The Harpy Eagle.**

Editor Question Bureau: I have consulted all my reference books, and can find nothing about the harpy eagle. Please tell me where it is found, and give me a description of it. I have heard that it is fierce, and will attack even men and beasts. Is this true? Where did the name originate? Tell all you can of this bird.—M., Panther, W. Va.

The harpy eagle (Thrasactus harpyia) has its home from southern Mexico through the forests of Brazil. For muscular power it is scarcely surpassed by any bird of prey in the world. It is larger than the golden eagle, grey in color, with large crest feathers, a stout, vicious bill, and talons with extraordinary force and keenness. Though rapacious and apparently destructive, these eagles are useful in killing many other birds which venture nearer to farms and human habitations, in reducing the number of injurious reptiles and small mammals, and in helping to preserve the balance of the animal world.

**Age of Cabinet Officers.**

Editor Question Bureau: Please give the name, date of birth and parents of each member of President Roosevelt's cabinet. W. E. S., Smithton, W. Va.

This is a new question in reference to members of cabinet, and inasmuch as it doesn't ask for a list of uncles, aunts and cousins of cabinet officers we shall endeavor to answer as nearly as we can.

Elihu Root, secretary of state, was born in Clinton, N. Y., February 15, 1854; son of Oren and Nancy Whitney (Buttrick) Root.

Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, was born in Morristown, Vt., November 2, 1848; son of Boardman O. and Louise S. Shaw.

William H. Taft, secretary of war, was born in Cincinnati, O., September 15, 1857; son of Alphonso and Louise M. (Torrey) Taft.

William Henry Moody, attorney general, was born in Newbury, Mass., September 23, 1864; son of Henry L. and Malvina O. Moody.

George Bruce Cortelyou, postmaster general, was born in New York, July 26, 1862.

Charles Joseph Bonaparte, secretary of the navy, was born in Baltimore, June 9, 1851.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the interior, was born in Mobile, Ala., September 19, 1835.

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, was born in Ayershire, Scotland, August 16, 1835; came to the United States in 1852. Victor Howard Metcalf, secretary of commerce and labor, was born at Utica, N. Y., October 10, 1853; son of William and Sarah P. M. Metcalf.

**Love and Democracy.**

Editor Question Bureau: Being a reader of your valuable paper I would thank you for your opinion on the following question: If you were a pretty Republican girl in your teens would you marry an ugly Democrat? Please answer in Question Bureau.—M. A., Halifax, N. C.

Myrtle, were the editor of the Question Bureau twenty-five years younger I would probably give your question a definite answer off-hand. Time was when he used to rush in where angels feared to tread. But with advancing years has come a certain amount of discretion, and he approaches the subject on which you ask his opinion with many misgivings. You have placed him in the position of imagining himself a pretty Republican girl in her teens presumably in love with an ugly Democrat. Ah! here is the question: Is it possible for a pretty Republican girl to fall in love with an ugly Democrat? The editor of the Question Bureau is an old Republican and glad of it. He has never felt like changing his politics, even when his county went Democratic year after year. He kept the faith in adversity. He has courted Democratic girls between elections, but always drifted back to the pretty Republican girls by the time returns were in. But his experience may not count for much in your case, Myrtle, and the responsibility your question carries with it overwhelms him. He does not want to shatter love's young dream. If there is a possibility of your having made a mistake it is that you have fallen in love with an ugly Democrat. The editor at least assumes that is the case; otherwise you would find it necessary to ask for advice. There is no crime to be ugly, nor is it an offense to be a Democrat, although the latter can forgive the one fault more readily than the other; it is simply a pitiable misfortune to be an ugly Democrat. But the editor has not the heart to say that you must not marry a man so afflicted if you love him dearly. There are many ugly Democrats who make mighty good husbands. There is no reason why they should not. After all, love is nonpartisan. Go ahead, Myrtle, and marry your ugly Democrat, if you want him. Maybe you can reform him and get him to vote the Republican ticket.

**Saint Cecelia.**

Editor Question Bureau:—Please tell all you can about Saint Cecilia and oblige.—C. S., Caledonia, O.

Saint Cecilia, according to all stories, was a Christian virgin and martyr. She is represented as a Roman lady of noble birth, a Christian from childhood, and with her early years bound to virginity. When her parents gave her in marriage to a young noble, Valerianus, whom Cecilia persuaded not only to respect her vow, but also to become a Christian; and he, converted, induced also his brother, Tiburtius, and their intimate friend, Maximus. "Center Christ's fold." Shortly after these three suffered martyrdom together. Cecilia, in anticipation of the same fate, distributed her possessions among the poor, and this becoming known to the prefect of Rome he ordered her to be taken into his own mansion and there burned to death. But the virgin, exposed to the flames for a day and a night, was found unhurt; and, after the axe of the headsman had also failed to sever her head from her body, at last she won the double wreath of virginity and martyrdom. She lived in the reign of Alexander Severous and in the pontificate of Urban I, about the year 230. Urban erected a church in his house, which was called by her name. The Church of St. Cecilia is still one of the most notable churches of Rome, having been again and again repaired or reconstructed. In this account of Saint Cecilia nothing is said of the musical accomplishments of the virgin, but legend has much of them; hence, Saint Cecilia is the patron saint of music and musicians, and musical societies are very commonly headed by her name.

**Battenberg.**

Editor Question Bureau:—We read about Princess Ena; now please tell us about Battenberg; is it a place or a title? Why is a certain kind of lace called Battenberg lace?—S. C. E., Howe, Pa.

Battenberg is a small town in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, situated on the Eder, 44 miles west-southwest of Cassel. The town gives name to the Battenberg family, of whom Princess Ena, the Queen Victoria of Spain, is a descendant. We are of opinion that Battenberg lace originally took its name from the town.

**Canada and Slave Compensation.**

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you please tell me if President Lincoln, during the civil war, ever issued a proclamation offering to pay the South, in part, for her slaves if she would lay down her arms and come back into the Union? Some say that he did, and some say not. How about it?—J. H. G., Eclectic, Ala.

President Lincoln at one time believed in a policy of slave compensation for the border states or parts of states that were not in rebellion against the government. In his proclamation of September 22, 1862, forestalling his emancipation proclamation of January 1, 1863, President Lincoln said:

"And the executive in due time will recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective states and people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States ,including the loss of slaves."

The President could not make an offer as suggested in above inquiry. He could only recommend, Congress would have to act.

**Secret Order Membership.**

Editor Question Bureau: How many members in the United States has the Odd Fellows, Masons and Knights of Pythias?—T. P. R., Frametown, W. Va.

The Masons have 1,068,935; Odd Fellows, 1,111,634; Knights of Pythias, about 600,000.

**Chautauqua.**

Editor Question Bureau: What is the origin of the word "Chautauqua?" What does it mean, and what are the benefits derived from such an association? Please tell me all about it.—L. S., Trenton, Mo.

From the wording of the above question it is difficult to comprehend whether the inquirer wants to know the meaning of the word "Chautauqua," 'or whether she wants information in regard to Chautauqua as an educational institution As to its origin, Chautauqua is an Indian name, the meaning of which we do not know. The town of Chautauqua is located on Chautauqua lake, 70 miles south of Buffalo, 200 miles north of Pittsburg, and 460 miles west from New York. As an educational institution Chautauqua has become a center of considerable importance. It may be considered primarily as an unconscious educational adoption of the open-air public assembly such as the American mass meeting or town meeting, or the religious camp meeting. The Chautauqua assembly was established by Lewis Miller, in 1874, at Fairpoint, for Bible study and the training of Sunday school teachers. However, the purpose of the assembly was gradually broadened, and a great veriety of subjects were added to that of religion. The work done at Chautauqua has been thus summarized in one of the New York state bulletins: "For the many there are popular lectures, concerts, entertainments; for a somewhat less number there are philosophical, scientific and literary lectures in progressive courses; for the very few there are provided means for careful study under well known and able instructors. This gives but a vague idea of the work of the institution, for the details of which we have not room here. But as to the "Chautauqua idea," we may quote Bishop Vincent, who says: "Chautauqua pleads for universal education; for plans of reading and study; for all legitimate enticements and inducements to ambition; for all necessary adaptations as to time and topics; for ideal associations; which at once shall excite the imagination and set the heart aglow. A college is possible in everyday life if one chooses to use it; a college is house, shop, street, farm, market, for rich and poor, the curriculum of which runs through all life, a college which trains men and women everywhere to read and think and talk and do; this is the Chautauqua idea." We know of no better brief way of explaining to our inquirer the benefits of Chautauqua than is told in the above from a learned man who has been closely identified with the institution.

**American Medical Association.**

N. A. Carlson, Me.: The American Medical association was incorporated in 1897. Its present membership numbers over 16,000. That is about all we know about it.

**About Earthquakes.**

Editor Question Bureau: We live 40 miles south of the Blue Ridge mountains, in North Carolina. Do you think we will have another earthquake soon? If so, is that about as safe a place as anyone could be in? Would a pit like they have for cyclones be of any use?—E. G., Colfax, N. C.

Dear young friend: The editor of Question Bureau has no prophetic vision to speak of. In your mind's eye you may have pictured him as an elderly man with a long-flowing gray beard and in possession of an ability to see far into the future. If so, let us say that you are mistaken. He has no means of knowing when another earthquake will shake the United States nor what particular part it will shake when it does come. The cyclone cellar might be all right for earthquake purposes, providing you knew just when the shock was to come, otherwise we should not see the advisability of building one, unless you expect to live in it perpetually, and that wouldn't be a very comfortable permanent habitation. Don't be frightened. We think you are reasonably safe.

**Polar Conditions.**

Editor Question Bureau: What becomes of the accumulated ice around the north pole? Will it not finally overbalance the earth and cause a tidal wave?—F. G., Colfax, N. C.

Until somebody has reached the north pole and comes back to tell us about conditions there, all is a matter of theory. If there has ever been a January thaw at the north pole it has not been recorded in the newspapers. What will happen in the future no human being can tell. We would advise our young friend not to become alarmed.

**Rose Color.**

Editor Question Bureau: Please describe a rose color. Some roses are described as "a clear, shining rose," "a delicate rose, shaded with silvery white," etc.—G. W. R., Shawanee, Tenn.

Specifically rose color is a deep and vivid pink, a color common to roses.

**Silvering Mirrors.**

Editor Question Bureau:—A year or more ago you gave two or three recipes for silvering mirrors, but I have lost that paper. You would greatly oblige me if you would give me the most practical recipes.—M. H., Sweet Water, N. C.

Clean the bare portion of the glass by rubbing it gently with dry cotton, taking care to remove any trace of dust and grease. If this cleaning be not done very carefully defects will appear around the place repaired. With the point of your knife cut open the back of another mirror around a portion of the silvering of the required form, but a little larger. Upon it place a small drop of mercury; a drop the size of a pin's head will be sufficient for a surface equal to the size of the nail. The mercury spreads immediately, penetrates the amalgam to where it was cut off with the knife, and the required piece may now be lifted and removed to the place to be repaired. This is the most difficult part of the operation. Then press lightly the renewed portion with cotton; it hardens almost immediately, and the glass presents the same appearance as a new one.

**Public Roads—Tennessee.**

In 1904 there were 48,989 miles of public roads in the state of Tennessee. Of this mileage 2,511 miles were surfaced with gravel and 1,774 with stone, making in all 4,285 miles of improved road. It will be seen from these figures that about 9 per cent. of the roads has been improved. By comparing the total road mileage with the area of the state, it appears that there were 1.17miles of public road per square mile of area. A comparison of mileage with population shows that there was one mile of road o every 41 inhabitants, but only one mile of improved road to every 471 inhabitants.

The county courts levy each year for road purposes an ad valorem tax on all property outside the limits of incorporated cities and towns. The state law governing the rate of this levy is peculiar. The rate for a county depends on the number of days' work on the roads required in that county under the labor statute. The law fixes the rate at 2 cents on each $100 worth of taxable property for each days' labor required. Only in this indirect way can the county court control the rate. If the county court fixes the number of days' labor on the road at four, it thereby fixes the rate of cash-tax levy at 8 cents per $100; by requiring eight days' labor it fixes the rate at 16 cents, etc.

Every able-bodied male resident between the ages of 21 and 45, living outside the limits of an incorporated town or city, unless by the county court exempt, is required to work on the public highways not less than four nor more than eight days each year. Any resident subject to road duty may either furnish a substitute or pay in lieu thereof 75 cents per day for each day assessed.

All counties in the state having a population of over 70,000 inhabitants (Davidson, Knox and Shelby counties) have special road laws of their own which are broader in their application than the general law outlined above. The legislature has several times during the last few years passed special laws enabling certain counties to issue bonds for constructing roads. The interest and principal of the bonds are paid out of the general county fund or out of a special fund provided by law.

The amount derived from the property tax and expended on roads was $386,013.85 in 1904, the estimated cash value of the labor tax was $892,635.75, and the amount expended from bond and issues was $343,127.55, making in all $1,621,177.15. This sum does not include the money expended on toll roads by the various turnpike companies throughout the state. It will be seen from the table that the cash value of the labor tax in each county is the product obtained by multiplying the number of men drafted for road service by the number of days each man is required to work per annum, and this product by 75 cents. By comparing the total expenditure with the total mileage of public road and with the population of the state, it is found that the funds collected and expended for road purposes, including the estimated cash value of the labor tax, amounted to $33.10 per mile of public road, or $0.80 per inhabitant.

**Seringapatam.**

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you please tell about the battle of Seringapatam and the death of Tippoo?—E. L.

Sahib Tippoo was sultan of Mysore, India, and he fought against the British in the batle of Seringapatam, the conflict taking place in May, 1799. It was on the ... of that month that Tippoo fell while fighting.

**Fort Massac Massacre.**

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you please tell something about the Fort Massac massacre?—J. H. K., McArthur, O.

The name of the officer in command of the first fort built on the site of Fort Massac is not definitely given. Joseph Wallace, in his History of Illinois Under French Rule, says: "The new post was called Fort Massac, in compliment to M. Massac, or Marsiac, the officer who first commanded there." The same statement is made in Monette's Valley of the Mississippi. In The Edwards Papers this statement is made: "A fort was first erected at this point in 1711. It was captured by the Indians and nearly all the French soldiers were massacred. It was subsequently rebuilt and in memory of that disastrous event was named Fort Massacre; from that came Fort Massac, and from this the name of Massac county. If Wallace is correct, it may be assumed that Massac was in command at the time of the massacre. The Gazeteer of Illinois and Missouri" (Dr. Lewis C. Beck) published in 1823, gives this account of the massacre: "A fort was first built here by the French. The Indians, then at war with the French, laid a curious stratagem to take the fort. A number of them appeared in the daytime on the opposite side of the river, each of whom was covered with a bearskin, and walked on all fours. Supposing them to be bears, a party of French crossed the river in pursuit of them. The remainder of the troops left their quarters and resorted to the bank of the river in front of the fort to observe the sport. In the meantime a large body of warriors, who were concealed in the woods nearby came silently up behind the fort and entered without opposition, and very few of the Frenchmen escaped the carnage."

**Miscellaneous.**

W. P. M., Rocky Mountain, N. C.:—Holland did not make his proposed aerial flight from Chicago to Washington, April 26. Had he done so you would unquestionably have seen lengthy reports of the performance in the newspapers.

H. D. S., Union City, Pa.:—Write to the general land office, Washington, D. C., for the information you want.

J. A. B., Pikeville, Tenn.:—We cannot publish the interview you request.

M. O., Pleasant Mound, Pa.:—The list of presidents of colleges of the country is too lengthy for publication here.

H. C. F., Samoa, Mo.:—Write to the pension bureau, at Washington, D. C.

R. M. F., Cosby, Mo.:—We have no record of coldest days, frosts, etc.

J. A. M., Oakland, W. Va.:—You cannot get the horse that was purchased with stolen money, Arrest the thief.

E. V., Onego, W. Va.:—Write to the interior department, Washington, D. C.

W. L. P., Holly, N. C.:—Lightning performs many feats which nobody can explain, and theorizing is useless and a waste of time.

## THE COCKTAIL IN CHINA.

The average merchant in Shanghai is quite content to sit down and wait for the business to walk in whereas the Germans seek it, and establish branches in the principal business centers. Other points on which the Germans in China beat the British are application and temperance. The German comes to China for business, and does not make a fetish of sport, nor does he think it necessary to close his office every day from 12 to 2 for the purpose of standing around the club bar drinking cocktails. It needs a good deal of argument to prove that five or six cocktails in the middle of the day are conducive to business, yet this appears to be the average all over China and Japan. Nor is it a creditable state of affairs when a club can boast of having sold a million cocktails in a year and that in a business community the total foreign population of which is 11,000, including Asiatics other than Chinese.—London Commercial Intelligence.

# THE MAN WITH A MILLION

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

To write a story whose climax reveals that its plot and incidents were but the happenings of a dream, is so old and time-worn a device that it is a thing tabooed by all fiction writers who aim at originality. And so, for the sake of art, and that there may be no deception, it is stated in the beginning that the following story is the illusion of a dream which, in the swift passing of its vision, involved troubles and perplexities that seemingly filled months of time.

It is the dream of a man who had neither too much nor too little money to disturb the serenity of his existence, until one night he went to sleep in his usual calm frame of mind and dreamed a dream in which he saw himself one whose life was made miserable by the gift of a million dollars.

For some unexplained reason, against his will he was forced to accept the gift and with it the condition that the money should be expended within six months, or else he must suffer a dire penalty. The penalty was not revealed, but he was assured that it was calamitous.

To spend a million dollars in six months' time did not appear a fearful thing in the beginning, and he was prodigal with his fairy gold, indulging himself and his family in all the whims and fancies that money could buy.

At first there was nothing but pleasure in his lavish expenditure and the importance his wealth gave him in the community, but gradually, as his million did not perceptibly lessen, the pleasure was changed to a haunting fear lest he should not exhaust his riches in time to avert the impending disaster. He poured out his fortune with reckless hands and proved himself so reasonless a spendthrift that questions arose as to the health of his mind. Through the agency of anxious friends to whom he had insisted upon lending money without security, and with no definite date set for its return, he was arrested and brought before the court to be examined regarding his sanity.

The clearness of his brain, though not his wisdom, was proved in short order, and he was awarded damages which the plaintiffs in the case promptly paid, together with the principal and interest of the original loan. He saw his wealth accumulating instead of melting away, and as time sped on he felt his doom approaching. He gave his children vast sums with instructions that they were to be spent and not saved or invested, but they, disregarding his command, proved themselves thrifty beyond their years, and hoarded what he gave them, thus adding to his distress.

Unlike most men with more money than sense, he was not made a target for sharpers. None seemed to envy or covet his wealth, and he fancied himself the victim of a conspiracy, planned to keep him in the toils of his million. None invited him to head subscription lists for worthy objects, or for the city's improvement. Wherever he offered his money as a free gift it was refused. Do what he would he could not disburse his burden of gold without actually throwing it away, and this, by the terms of the gift, was forbidden.

His luck, which to others seemed a marvel, was to him a curse. He went into speculations, which on the face of them, were wild ventures, and they proved successes that doubled and trebled his investments. His automobile, which was the finest and most expensive that could be purchased, he drove in front of a street car for the sole purpose of having it wrecked. He accomplished his scheme so far as converting the mashine into splinters was concerned, but the street car company insisted upon paying him more than its value, and this plan, like many others, resulted to his advantage, that is, as viewed by the eyes of the world, it was only a part of his phenomenal luck, while to him it was a disastrous failure, and another step forward to the abyss of ruin toward which he was traveling.

His sufferings were acute. The money he could not spend or give away was the bane of his existence. He hated and loathed its possession. Life was all he craved, and he became certain that the penalty which hung over him, was his death.

Even his wife and children seemed a part of the conspiracy. They were strangely indifferent to the pleasures of money spending, and, in his wretchedness, he believed they wanted him to die. He persuaded his wife to take a trip abroad and craftily directed her that if by any chance she should miss the departure of the ocean liner on which her passage was engaged, to buy a ship and make the tour as an independent voyager. He saw in this idea a way to dispose of the bulk of the fortune which still remained, and his heart grew light with the thought that his wife would understand and work in harmony with his plotting.

His fond hope went glimmering. With the speed ruling the moving of events occurring in dreams, he received word from his wife that she had reached the liner in ample time. Worse than this, it happened, for some mysterious reason, on this particular voyage a prize of $5,000 was awarded to the five hundredth passenger who boarded the ship. His wife chanced to be the winning number and she had received the prize!

Another hope was blasted. Over his head, his penalty, like the sword of Damocles, hung swaying by a single thread.

Then his luck took a turn for the better. The disposal of his money became easier, and, with its decreasing, he began to see himself a free man once more.

Finally his million was reduced to a single hundred thousand. The six months had nearly expired, but there was yet time for him to keep to the terms of his agreement and to snap his fingers at calamity. He arranged an absurdity for the closing act of the drama, and he found a friend who outwardly appeared a willing accomplice, so far as taking the last of the million was concerned.

The man with the dream money was not by nature or inclination a gambler, but under the circumstances he permitted himself to tempt the fickle goddess of chance, especially as his dearest wish was to lose. He offered to bet his obliging friend the hundred thousand that he could make a silver dollar stand on edge on a smooth surface. The friend scorned to accept so foolish a bet, secretly fearing that the strange luck which had followed the man with the million through all of his ventures would attend him in this, and he would accomplish the trick.

The proposed feat was not put to the test, but, without explaining his intention, the friend lifted the last load of wealth from the sufferer's shoulders and made him happy by taking the hundred thousand dollars. It was a brief happiness only. In a few days, through a marvellous turn of speculation, the bet came back to its maker increased to $500,000 which the friend insisted upon his receiving.

The poor, unfortunate man of the million gave up the struggle. There was nought left for him but resignation. There was no escaping his direful destiny, and he was anticipating his awful and mysterious fate in anguish and despair, when the vision vanished as suddenly as it had appeared, and, with waking, he was relieved of his suffering.

The man who dreamed this dream told it to me himself, adding quaintly, "I never was so glad in my life as when I woke up without the million."

## AN ACTOR'S FAME.

**Joseph Jefferson's View of Its Insecurity.**

There was a long chat at luncheon, at Rochester, over various matters concerning the stage. Jefferson said he knew of literary men who were envious of the actor's present popularity. "It is absurd," he declared, "for if the actor does not get his credit here, where will he get it? The 'Old Fellow' (his customary way of alluding to Shakespeare) expressed it when he said 'The poor player that struts and frets his hour on the stage and then is heard no more.' Yes, sir, there is nothing so useless as a dead actor. Who speaks now of Gus Adams, a contemporary of Forrest? An actor with genius—and with art to back it up—who played the Romans—Brutus, Lear, better, I think, than Forrest. Yet he is not now even a tradition. Look at Burton, the finest low comedian of his time—who lives only in the memory of those who saw him act, but who is as dead as dead can be in the memory of the sons whose fathers saw him play. People speak of Betterton, Garrick, Kean and Mrs. Siddons, and they mark milestones in the dramatic pathway, for they lived at a time when literary men wrote sympathetically of the stage, and so their memories are kept alive; but when else do people speak of?"

"Don't you think Edwin Booth will be more than a tradition?" I ventured.

"Probably—he founded a great club, which will serve to keep his memory alive."

'Certainly the public will remember Joseph Jefferson," some one said.

"Don't you believe it!" replied Jefferson. Then, after a thoughtful silence, he added: "Well, yes, perhaps because of my book, which will serve to rescue me from total oblivion. Irving will be remembered because he was knighted. Booth for the reason I have stated, Mary Anderson because of her book, and I, perhaps, because of mine. No, believe me, the painter, the sculptor, the author, all live in their works after death, but there is nothing so useless as a dead actor! Acting is a tradition. Actors must have their reward now, in the applause of the public, or never. If their names live it will be because of some extraneous circumstances."—Francis Wilson in Scribner's Magazine.

## M. CLEMENCEAU.

M. Baudry d'Asson, the Vendean madcap deputy, the other day so far forgot his stanch loyalty to his king as to cry on hearing the ministerial statement, "Vive la Republique!" He added by way of explanation, "Vive Clemenceau!" by which he meant "Vive la Vendee!" of which province Clemenceau, the chief author of the statement, is a son. Baudry's provincial patriotism had carried him away, and his admiration of impeccable literary form overcame his political principles.

This is very French. Nobody could have been more hateful to the Royalist side of the Versailles assembly toward its end than Thiers, if it were not Gambetta. Yet both were listened to with silent, admiring attention by the whole house every time they spoke. Interest in the oratorical artist overcame party animosity.

Clemenceau, of whom Baudry d'Asson is so proud, is the first Vendean who has obtained a ministerial portfolio, or at any rate a portfolio of importance. Vendeans are too fond of attacking solemn humbugs in high offices and too free from snobbism to be successful place hunters.

Voltaire, on the paternal side, was a Vendean and had the genius of the Gallo-Roman race of that part of France free from all Frankish mixture. Like Clemenceau, he had a free style of his own, aggressive brilliancy, rare originality, a perspicacity which was as the spear of Ithuriel, an independence of judgment which no amount of persecution could put down and an admiration that nothing could damp for those French classics derived from Greek models. There was also in Voltaire, as there is now in Clemenceau, a lurking Roman, derived, no doubt, from far-back times when temples in honor of the Olympians were erected in Poitou and Roman prefects governed there.

Clemenceau had a scientific as well as a classical school culture. He studied medicine with distinction in the Nantes and Paris hospitals and was house student in both. He wrote when quite a young man a valuable work, "Notions d'Anatomie et de Physiologie Generale," and a translation of Stuart Mill's "Auguste Comte and Positivism," and became a center of Latin quarter opposition to the empire. This warfare had an attendant penalty.

It obliged him to seek for safety in the United States, whence he returned in the stormy autumn of 1870 to see what he could do in Paris for the triumph of his ideas. He made his debut at a parliamentary orator six years later at Versailles, and at once took his place among the first-rate men on the Republican side. The style of a masterly speech he then made entirely different from that of the southern orators on the same side. In closeness of argument, in well collected ideas, in irony, in language always appropriate to the thought it expressed, it bore a family likeness to the style of Dufaure, a native of Aunis, the district lying between La Vendee and the Gironde, and also Gallo-Roman. But it had a succulency, a life, a snap, an incisiveness that Dufaure's wanted, admirable though it was, and what it still more wanted, audible heart pulsations. A speech of Clemenceau in 1876 had been lived.—London Truth.

## QUEER RULES OF ROYAL ETIQUETTE

A number of years ago it was perfectly permissible, and, in fact, a matter of strict etiquette, for a visitor who should obtain an audience with the sultan of Turkey to bow and kiss the hand of that Oriental potentate. Anarchists, however, took advantage of the privilege, and on a memorable occasion a treacherous emissary drove a dagger into the heart of his sovereign, and from that time forth the privilege has been disallowed.

When the emperor or empress of China appears in public, no other person is allowed to occupy a higher place than they do. Therefore, on such occasions the shutters of all buildings are drawn, and the upper parts of the houses past which the royal procession is expected to move are deserted, the inhabitants swarming to the ground floors in order to show due deference to their rulers.

When the youthful king of Spain was twelve years of age he one day had the misfortune to slip and fall down a flight of the palace steps. The fall would very probably have been attended with fatal results had it not been for a servant who extended a kindly hand and saved his young master, by breaking the fall. But, by a stringent rule of Spanish etiquette, no servant may dare touch the sacred person of the king, and for this very "grave" offence the servant was at once dismissed from his position.

By a remarkable law of royal etiquette, which has existed for a number of years past at the court of Siam, no person is permitted to sleep in an apartment situated above that occupied by the king. A deliberate breach of this rule has on more than one occasion been punished by death. Recently, when the king of Siam paid a visit to Paris, a number of bedrooms were reserved, directly above that in which the king was to have slept, for the dusky followers of the royal visitor. The blunder caused great consternation among the fearful courtiers, until the matter was explained to the management and duly rectified.

## THE GENTLER SEX.

Mrs. J. M. Lewis, of Kinsley, Kan., makes a recommendation that the state charitable institutions be provided with "spooning" rooms for the employes. Mrs. Lewis says that the employes now have no place in which to meet and make love. A short time ago she stayed over night at the Winfield institution and when she awakened at 6 o'clock in the morning she looked out of the windows and saw a man and woman employe of the state kissing each other under the trees beneath her window. Another couple on a bench in front of the institution and did their billing and cooing there. Mrs. Lewis says that unless the employes have better places in which to make love they will not remain in the employ of the state. She favors arranging a parlor for the use of the employes and giving them a chance to make love there. "It is a shame," said Mrs. Lewis today, "to think of a girl having to be made love to out in the open at 6 o'clock in the morning, when the state should have a parlor for her use. The girls and young men will not remain in the employ of the state if they are subjected to such treatment. They have a right to make love, just the same as other people, and they should be given the necessary facilities."—Kansas City Star.

Those people who claim that the "real" Mary Baker G. Eddy is dead might find confirmation of their belief in the announcement that Mother Eddy is not to be present at the dedication of the new church but for the fact that the message is couched in her own unmistakable literary style.—Boston Globe.

**The Coming Cook.**

"You think you will have a cook next week, sure?" asked the caller after a prolonged discussion of the servant problem.

"I shall, if the girl has any regard whatever for the amenities of life," replied the hostess.

"What do you mean?"

"In order to be sure of her favor I have arranged a little dinner in her honor the first evening she is with us. Can't you come?"—Judge.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## STAGE NERVOUSNESS

**Actors Bothered by Fear of Mishaps on the Stage.**

Lionel Barrymore, a young actor of splendid physique and uncommon muscular strength, is just now in a sanitarium and the doctors do not know when he will be able to resume his professional duties. Mr. Barrymore is in good health so far as his muscles are concerned. It is only his nerves that are sick. They are so sick that for a second time during a few months he has been compelled to retire from the stage.

Mr. Barrymore was acting in the west in a play called The Other Girl when he was attacked by the malady which compelled him to give up work. He is perfectly well until the time comes to go to the theatre. Then his will power fails completely. Try as he may, he cannot bring himself to start for the theatre. His doctors think that he may after a rest of some weeks recover entirely his nervous control.

"Only a form of nerves," a doctor told the Sun reporter, "and not an unusual case by any means. I remember seven years ago when Herbert Kelcey had exactly the same sort of experience. He got the idea into his head that he would certainly bump into the furniture the moment he went on the stage. It was amusing to us in the secret to see how gingerly he approached the chairs and tables. Of course, he never struck them. It was only a part of his nervous delusion to think he would.

"Kelcey never gave up and for that reason he recovered after a short time. If he had broken down and stopped acting, it might have taken months to get him back to condition.

"Jameson Lee Finney, who used to be a patient of mine, got over another very bad atack of nerves in just the same way. He had played for a long time the same part in The Christian, got overworked and nervous about it and suffered the inevitable nervous breakdown. His particular white rat took the form of a fear that as soon as he stepped before the public his knees were going to give way and he was going to sink to the floor. While he was standing in the wings awaiting the cue for his entrance he would fairly tremble with fear that such would be his fate.

"He had the courage to keep on acting, though. He never missed a performance, although the agony of apprehension would set in at 5 o'clock and grow steadily worse. The cure was made easier by the knowledge that he did not fall to the stage, however he might fear it. If he had given up and refused to go on, it might have taken months for him to get well."

While actors are subject to various forms of nervousness, in their case it is much less serious than with singers. They show in their work the effect of their emotions to such a marked degree that in more than one case a career has ended prematurely merely on account of nerves.

Lilli Lehmann, who is now 61 and only the other day created a profound impression in Paris by her singing in a concert performance of Don Giovanni, became a vegetarian more than ten years ago. She decided that meat made her nervous and that she needed less to eat and more exercise. To meet this last contingency she had a pool dug in the grounds of her home near Berlin and there she swims every day when the warm weather comes. The treatment in her case seems to have met with success, as she is today less nervous than many women younger than she.

Emma Eames is another singer who suffers so greatly from nervousness that she never allows anybody to speak to her during a performance. Even her husband is not allowed to come into her dressing room from the time she goes to the theatre—two hours before the performance usually—until the curtain has fallen for the last time. She follows the example of Mme. Lehmann and tries by diet to overcome this nervous weakness.

Mme. Sembrich has often been heard to say that she will be compelled to retire from the stage long before her time, not because her voice has failed, but because of her nervousness, which, at times becomes so uncontrollable that it is torture for her to sing.

It was this suffering that led Jean de Reszke to retire. He showed at his last appearance here that his voice was but little impaired, but he suffered so from nervousness that he could scarcely drag himself on to the stage.

"I am the condemned prisoner awaiting the sentence," he said to one who passed through the wings at the Metropolitan while he was waiting to make his entrance.

"There is never any way of explaining the operatic nervousness," a singer said, "because it comes with no reason nor can a singer ever know when it will arrive. Sometimes one is perfectly composed until it is time for the performance to begin. The first knock of the callboy on the door causes such a beating of the heart that it is almost impossible to catch the breath. The second knock makes this condition still worse, and when it is time to step on the stage the singer is likely to be so nervous that only a hand clutching the throat could interfere more with singing. This may pass off as the opera advances. On the other hand, it may get worse. If a singer discovers that he is in good voice, he is likely to be much calmer.

"If, however, at the morning trial of the voice, the singer realizes he is not at his best, and if this condition grows no better during the evening, then he is really to be pitied. Anybody who has never been through the ordeal of such nervousness on the stage cannot form any idea of its horrors."

## THE NEW "BLACK POPE."

**All American Becomes Head of the Jesuit Order.**

The death of Father Louis Martin, general of the Jesuits, is not only an event of great importance in the Catholic church, but especially to Americans, for his successor will be a priest who has literally risen from the masses. The next black pope, as the head of the Jesuit order is termed, is Father Rudolph Meyer, who at present occupies the position of general over the members of the order in the portions of the world where English is spoken. Father Meyer's career is typically American. The son of a German farmer, he was born in St. Louis, received his education, as a child, in one of the parochial schools of that city. His parents decided to give him a higher education, and when 12 years old he was sent to a Jesuit college, where he determined to join this order, spending the six years of his novitiate in his native state and in Maryland.

As a student, Father Meyer's intellectual attainments were so pronounced that he made a notable record in his studies, and, after taking orders, he was assigned as an instructor in one of the American Jesuit colleges, later serving as president of the famous College of St. Francis Xavier, of St. Louis, also of Marquette college, of Milwaukee, and finally of the University of St. Louis, where he received his final education.

Since 1892 the black pope has acted as assistant general of the order, being elected to this position by the general congregation of the Socity of Jesus at its convocation in Spain. During Father Martin's last illness, Father Meyer assumed many duties of his office, and since his death has been acting as general of the society.

Father Meyer is 65 years old, but appears much younger on account of his vigorous health. He is of attractive personality and is considered one of the best informed scholars of the Catholic church, being an authority upon its theology. He will be the first American to become general of the Society of Jesus, which, as is well known, has the world for its field of operation, being distributed in 35 provinces, embracing nearly every country on the globe.—Independent.

**Slips of the Pen.**

"Among those present, with whom his lordship shook hands very cordially, were three men, one armless."—Daily Mail.

"—, a deaf mute, was brought up on remand . . . . The prisoner did not wish to say anything, and was committed for trial."—Oxford Chronicle.

## BRAIN WEIGHT ISNOT ALL

**Large Number of Fibers by Which Cells Are Joined Important.**

Other factors besides brain weight are known to influence intelligence. It has long been known that the distinguishing character of the human brain is the large number of connecting fibres by which its cells are co-ordinated. In no other species are they so numerous or complicated. The cells constitute but a very small part of the weight. There is now considerable evidence that the same rule applies among individual men and that those of great intelligence have more connections, so that their cells can do more and better "team work."

Some investigations have shown the corpus callosum to have a large cross section in men who had shown great ability. It is also known that the brains of able men are likely to present more convolutions and deeper ones than the average, as if there were more brain cells as well as more connections. A few observations in the lower races point to the fact that their brains are essentially different in microscopic organizations, partly accounting for less intelligence.

All these facts will fully explain why men of intelligence in the higher races may have brains not notably heavy, but they do not disprove the general statement that as a class such men do possess brains heavier than the average.

The mistake arises from the failure to recognize that noted men who have shown intellectual power not infrequently were sharply limited to one or two directions, being very defective in other directions.

Blind Tom was an idiot, in fact—an extreme case of what is quite common. At the other extreme was Gambetta, who was not much more than an orator whose cerebral speech centers were found to be highly developed. The rest of his brain was small and his general intellectual power and judgments were decidedly defective. Ability in one or two lines may make a man famous while he is really very defective and his brain proves to be small.

Heavy brains are not necessarily intellectual ones or elephants would be in the class of geniuses. The material might also be pathologic and the possessors an imbecile.

It often happens that men of big brain and great ability suffer from early

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1906.

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## CURRENT COMMENT.

Better hurry, or it will soon be too late to select your June bride.

The cackle of the hen is the egg's certificate of absolute purity.

In order to wade knee deep in June one must go into the country.

While roasting the packers it might be the safest plan to boil the meat.

One thing that makes Bryan popular is that he is so much better than Hearst.

It is very rare, if ever, that a sweet girl graduate writes an essay on cooking.

For every June bride there is a June bridegroom, but the world never hears of him.

We admire the Democratic party for its ability to forget Judge Alton B. Parker.

Latest fairy tale: Once upon a time there was a United States senator named Depew.

Dr. Osler advises people to shun soup. Of course he means that we should keep out of it.

Canada wants more women. She is welcome to our sympathy, but can't have our women.

We haven't heard of anybody going to the stock yards in order to work up an appetite.

Neither Depew nor Platt seems to regard Burton's resignation as an example worth following.

It is very rare that an anarchist plays the role of innocent bystander in a bomb-throwing affair.

While everybody may be willing to eat his peck of dirt, he doesn't like to pay trust prices for it.

Trouble never comes singly. Right upon the heels of his marriage King Alfonso's cabinet resigns.

Amid all the fuss and clamor nobody has yet discovered that there is more than one Mrs. Reed Smoot.

Few people can help admiring the Prohibition party. The smaller its vote the more earnestly it prays.

President Roosevelt has two years left in which to stick to his resolution not to be a candidate for another term.

The club women who are going to uplift husbands may as well count on having to use a derrick in certain cases.

One of King Edward's ancestors is said to have been a bricklayer. If he was a good one the king ought to be proud of him.

Fully realizing the danger that confronts him, King Alfonso will hold his present job as his only means of support.

If the breakfast foods were examined closely, perhaps we might learn that they are made of a cheap imitation of sawdust.

Even Mr. Carnegie will have to admit that John D. Rockefeller is giving a good imitation of a rich man who is happy.

With Colonel Henry Watterson climbing into the Bryan bandwagon, nobody can say there are no funny situations in politics.

Had it not been for wireless telegraphy we would never have known that John D. Rockefeller ate a beefsteak in midocean.

There are some things that are more deceptive than the peekaboo waist. For instance, there is the candidate with the peekaboo smile.

Miss Bertha Krupp's portraits show her to be quite a pretty girl, in spite of the fact that she has an income of $5,000,000 a year.

The new senator from Maryland is 82 years of age. The Maryland governor, in making the appointment, evidently wanted to swat the Osler theory.

A Tennessee preacher who declared the Bible is a dead letter, was chased a mile. The man who always says what he thinks should be a good sprinter.

With so much derogatory evidence being produced against the sausage, the bologna is lying low, secure in the thought that every dog has its day.

If Knabenshue succeeds in lighting on the White House with his airship he may be able to sell the machine at a good price to Vice President Fairbanks.

"Come and see for yourself," is the way the packing house advertisement reads. It would have seemed more to the point had it read "Come and smell for yourself."

Mr. Bryan will deliver a Fourth of July speech in London, and with Senator Beveridge speaking in Paris on the same day, Europe can't help being convinced that the American eagle is a bird.

Two Kentucky counties claim to have been Abraham Lincoln's birthplace. This is a dispute in which the rest of the country can have little interest, being content with the fact that Lincoln was born.

With all due respect at all times for the opinions of President Roosevelt, his statement that this is the time for the man with the patch on his trousers to come forward seems to need qualification. In our opinion much depends on where the patch is located.

### ANOTHER STORY.

With this issue The Blade ends the story of The Sword of the Old Frontier. We have reason to believe that the tale has pleased many thousands of our readers. With equal confidence we announce the beginning, next week, of another story, The Holladay Case, by Burton E. Stevenson. It is a remarkable story. It begins with the finding of a New York banker stabbed to death in his office. Suspicion falls on his daughter. A kidnaping and pursuit over seas follows. It is not, however, a story of horror, but is replete with ingenuity, and the mystery surrounding the case continues to next to the last chapter. We believe that Blade readers who like clean fiction will find The Holladay Case intensely interesting.

### MILLIONAIRES' OPPORTUNITY.

If President Roosevelt didn't write the article in the North American Review entitled "An Appeal To Our Millionaires," the person who did write it must have been inspired with the sentiments of the Chief Magistrate, and expressed himself in language that for vigor and directness is closely akin to the Rooseveltian style. While the writer is temperate and exhibits no mean finesse in his choice of words, he states facts that are startling in this age of commercialism and materialism.

The article, as the title implies, is written for the benefit of those who have acquired and are acquiring enormous wealth by questionable means. The sacredness of property means nothing more to the writer than the will of the majority, and he warns the frenzied financiers that this majority needs endure present conditions only as long as it chooses to do so. There is nothing in either the state or national law that protects the frenzied millionaire against the expressed will of the people. They can impose such limitations on the aggregation of wealth as will restore to them that which has been wrongfully taken, and put an effectual brake on the operations of those who are actuated solely by the craze for money-getting.

This doctrine may strike many as the extreme of socialism, but the writer declares that it is nothing more than a sane and reasonable conclusion which must be accepted as the alternative to a reign of socialism that will drift speedily into communism if not anarchy. He deplores the prevailing tendency of our millionaires to forget the duty they owe the state, to imagine that their whole aim in life is to get all they can and keep all they get regardless of others or of their country's welfare. He discusses at some length the worth of the individual measured in dollars and cents. He takes as a basis the President's salary, and he deduces from this that the majority of the people have fixed $50,000 and expenses as the limit of earning capacity for the first man in the republic. Arguing from this, no man can honestly earn more, that is, no man can render the community service of greater value than the figure named for the salary of the Chief Executive.

Impliedly, he would make income and inheritance tax laws that would restore the financial equilbrium and compel our multi-millionaires to pass back to the people the excess which has been wrongfully taken. This, as he asserts, can be peacefully accomplished if the men in whose hands these accumulations have fallen come to an appreciation of conditions and are wise and patriotic enough to seize the opportunity. He opines that this must be the inevitable outcome of the present struggle, and the danger lies in the possibility that failure on the part of the notoriously wealthy to take the initiative may result in a popular movement, the extent of which no one can foretell.

### A VERY WINDY DAY.

If Chancellor Day, of Syracuse university, is aiming at notoriety, pure and simple, he is pursuing the right course; but if he imagines that he can arouse a hostile public sentiment against President Roosevelt he must be woefully ignorant of conditions. His efforts to defend the Standard Oil crowd in the midst of disclosures by the interstate commerce commission that were well calculated to stir public indignation, proved abortive, and it was hoped that he would see the error of his ways.

But in his baccalaureate sermon to the students the chancellor returned to his mutton. He is evidently opposed to the meat agitation. He says "we have fallen into a slander mongering epoch," and that the stories telling of loathsome conditions in the slaughter houses are Munchausen exaggerations. What does Day know of affairs in the Chicago packing plants? Is he prepared to furnish proof that the Neil-Reynolds report is a fabrication? If so, the packers need him in their business. He should be haled to Washington and made to reveal his information before the congressional committee, lest injustice be done through ignorance to these great individual interests that prepare our meat food for us. But we do not believe Day knows what he is talking about now any more than he did when he raised his impotent voice in the defense of Standard Oil.

This university theorist likewise appears to think that President Roosevelt is playing the role of bull in the china shop, bent on destroying things in his wild rage. On the contrary, it is the people who are speaking and they have chosen Roosevelt for their mouthpiece. He has found that the health of the nation has been attacked by a set of heartless men who are controlled by the one great passion of money getting. What is his duty in the premises? Clearly to act as he has acted, to notify congress of what is going on and, in the name of the people, to urge the application of a remedy. If this be monarchical, if this be usurpation of power, then the more of it the better. Deprive the nation of its health and there is nothing left. If the President's method of conveying the people's wish to congress is "pressure," then more power to him, for it has been demonstrated that legislative bodies are sometimes hard of hearing and slow to heed after they have heard.

Fortunately for the country, Chancellor Day talks to a small and unappreciative audience. He is undeniably barking up the wrong tree.

### THE FOOLISH PACKERS.

Chicago packers are deceiving no one by their protestations of innocence. The testimony against them is overwhelming and even their defenders in congress are forced to retire under the heavy fire of the administration's forces of reform.

Frightened over the great loss of trade which they have already suffered, these packers have appealed to the commercial interests of their state and city to save them, and the appeal has been answered. Manufacturers and mercantile organizations have publicly denounced the Neil-Reynolds report and criticized the President for transmitting it to congress. Moreover they have voted to institute an investigation of their own and report the result to congress in an endeavor to defeat the Beveridge amendment. Could folly go further?

In the first place no amount of hammering on the part of those especially interested will weaken the Neil-Reynolds report with the people. Enough in corroboration has been published to convince any fair-minded person that the practices described were no mere figments of the imagination, but horrid realities. The frantic haste of the packers to reform their methods and to improve conditions in their plants is one of the best evidences that the investigators told the truth. Against this, any report that the committee named by the merchants and manufacturers may make of conditions as they now exist will have no weight. No doubt this committee won't find what Neil and Reynolds found. Much of the evidence has been removed and when a packer is expecting company like the good housewife, he makes preparations for the event.

The packers of Chicago are committing an inexcusable blunder. They were foolish when they went before the congressional committee and undertook to discredit the report of the government. They are foolish now in their efforts to prolong the agitation. They should fumigate themselves and not seek vindication with the odor of their wrongdoing still on their garments.

Public opinion cannot be overcome by the sheer weight of corporate influence. The packers must not only promise to be good, but must submit to a supervision that will hold them to their promise. The people will not submit to a return to old conditions, and the quicker the packers yield to the inevitable the better for their business.

### CLEAN NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The campaign of United States Treasurer Treat for cleaner money will meet with public approval. He declares that this government should not permit disease-carrying currency to be kept in circulation, thereby endangering the health of the people, and he has submitted to the house committee on banking and currency three bills, any one of which will remedy the evil.

The only possible objection to the legislation is the expense involved, and the treasurer points out that this will be a small burden compared with the advantages which the people will enjoy through the circulation of clean bills.

There has been a steady progress in this direction among the banks of the country. Several Toledo banks instituted the clean money program several years ago and discovered that it brought them business, until now it is unusual to receive a dirty bill issued by a Toledo financial institution. Banks in other cities have adopted the same course, and when the goverenment follows suit, one of the greatest disseminators of disease will be practically eliminated.

No doubt Treasurer Treat will succeed in securing the passage of his legislation, because the arguments in its favor clearly outweigh the single question of expense, and when it comes to that, as he says, the cost is a comparative trifle.

### RIP VAN WINKLE WATTERSON.

"Hark from the tomb, a doleful sound!" Watterson has spoken and it is the voice of a Rip Van Winkle awakened from a long slumber, the voice of one who cannot comprehend the mysterious progress of the world. But he still believes "the star-eyed goddess of reform" is the popular song, although he is singing it to slower metre and with less enthusiasm.

Really the old Kentuckian's embrace of Bryan after years of expressed repugnance is so perfervid as to create the suspicion that the once virile intellect has lost its equipoise. He chooses to believe, not that he has changed his views, but that Bryan has been remoulded and that the rallying hosts are sounding the praises, not of his old-time enemy, but of one who has ben reincarnated, as if the divine answer to the bourbon wail for a real Moses.

Because Bryan has said the time is not ripe for the double standard the Kentucky editor professes to think that the former candidate for president has reached "the sane and safe" level, that he has confessed his heresy and recanted, whereas he has done nothing of the sort. He has merely discovered that he cannot gain a victory in this country with free silver as the rallying cry and he purposes to drop it until such time as may seem more opportune. This man who has been forever prating in the ears of the people that he would rather remain a private citizen than sacrifice a principle is willing to be the leader in a campaign of pretense and deception. What guarantee have the people that Bryan, if elected, will not attempt to foist the double standard on the country and thereby carry out the purpose that he has cherished almost from the day he entered politics?

But Watterson passes lightly and easily over this proposition and makes reform the vital issue. There is no hope from the Republican party he concludes. It is bound hand and foot to corporations and has been dealing so long in special privileges that it cannot get out of the rut. The venerable editor evidently experienced a mental hiatus when he went to Europe. He doesn't seem to be familiar with what is transpiring in the affairs of the United States. The assaults on corporate greed begun by President Roosevelt and taken up by congress must be news to him. Many special privileges have been wiped out of existence and the war of extermination has not yet reached its zenith. The great Republican party, answering the people's cry of distress, is making a vigorous campaign against the evils complained of and reducing conditions to a healthy basis. While Watterson and his allies are preaching reform, the Republicans are practicing it and in a way that is most gratifying to the people.

In the platform adopted by the Republicans of Pennsylvania this week, the most advanced position was taken in favor of publicity in the affairs and management of the great corporations, "particularly those which are common carriers or which deal on the staples or necessaries of life, and we demand such governmental inspection, supervision or regulation of such corporations as will give accurate knowledge of their financial condition and business methods, afford means for easily detecting dishonest management and protect the people from imposition." President Roosevelt was unreservedly indorsed for his efforts to bring about these reforms, and the party pledged itself to give him its unqualified support. This is the keynote of Republican expression throughout the country and is but another illustration of the fact repeatedly demonstrated that the party of Lincoln and of McKinley can be depended upon not only to guide the ship of state in smooth waters, but to keep it in a condition that will redound to the health and comfort of its passengers.

One of these days Henri will come out of his trance and then he will wonder what on earth there is for a Democratic editor to talk about.

### MOVING FOR PEACE.

The growth of the peace movement is reflected in the proceedings of the Lake Mohouk conference on international arbitration. It is the trend of opinion expressed there by most of the speakers that the delegates from this country to the next Hague meeting should not only urge action which will result in softening the asperities of war, but should impress upon their colleagues the importance of providing an arbitration to supplant war. While it is thought that greater restrictions placed on belligerents in their campaigns will do much to make war unpopular, after all the differences between nations should be adjusted without bloodshed and through the mediation of an international tribunal possessing full powers to settle disputes.

That interest in the movement is increasing rapidly is evident from the reports of committees. Dr. Gilman, chairman of the special committee appointed a years ago to secure the operation of educational institutions, reported that one hundred and fifteen or nearly one-third the entire number had taken favorable action, and strange as it may seem, this number includes many of the military schools, which Dr. Gilman thinks, should dispel the illusion that military men are generally opposed to arbitration.

The thoroughness with which the leaders of the peace program are extending their propaganda, and the spirit with which it is received in all parts of the country are regarded as indications that the time is ripe for the United States to press the question home to other nations. Chief Justice Brewer insists that we could teach other countries an object lesson by beginning disarmament without regard to the action taken by The Hague tribunal. He scoffs at the idea that the United States is in any danger of attack from without, and that we would do more to inspire universal disarmament were we to set the pace. In this, of course, he opposes the "big stick" policy of President Roosevelt, who, while he is thoroughly in accord with all international efforts to secure arbitration, still believes that we can make the best impression when we are best prepared to resist any invasion from a foreign foe. There are to be sure two sides to the question and strong arguments for both. We do not believe that any nation, after Spain's experience, would engage us in war except that the provocation were very great, and such a contingency is not likely to occur. But on the other hand there are many who fear that disarmament will destroy much of the virile quality that is in us and that when we reach that stage of physical decay, we might fall easy prey to covetous rulers.

### BEEF TRUST SCAVENGERS.

President Roosevelt has laid before congress the information on which he bases his urgent recommendation for the passage of the Beveridge amendment. This information is known as the Neil-Reynolds report, because it is the result of an investigation which these two men conducted for the administration shortly after the controversy with Upton Sinclair. That it is acepted by the President as truth is beyond question, and that he believes there is much more of a similar nature to be uncovered is shown by his reference to it as being of a "preliminary nature."

It is difficult to discuss this report in a calm frame of mind. Had it been made public in any other form than as an official document bearing the stamp of federal approval, we should have ignored it as the emanation of a perverter and a liar. The disclosures are almost past human belief. The utter indifference of these packing corporations to the welfare of their employes and to the public health cannot be described otherwise than as damnable, and we can account for the fact that the packing houses are still standing only on the assumption that the people are so saturated with sensation that the full import of conditions as revealed by Neil and Reynolds has not appealed to them.

When the government began its investigation of the beef barons for the purpose of prosecuting them for alleged violations of the anti-trust laws, there was a wild protest and the administration was roundly criticized for attacking legitimate enterprise. Through a technicality the packers escaped punishment, and probably congratulated themselves on their good fortune. But the prosecution then begun was of trifling moment compared with the prosecution that the public will visit upon the packers, now that the method of their operations has been published. It is evident that the trust was formed, not so much for protection against the smaller dealers, but to protect the big fellows from one another. For these packers had no reason to fear the small packers who were not on to the tricks of the trade. While the latter were selling meat, the former were selling scraps and refuse in the shape of canned products. But they could cut prices as against one another and were at constant warfare until they formed an ironclad compact.

In reply to the government exposure the packers enter a general disclaimer, which will be accepted by the people only for what it is worth. They whine at the unfair treatment that has been accorded them and claim they are willing to remedy conditions if the way is pointed out. It is to be observed that Neil and Reynolds describe a New York packing house that is conducted in a sanitary manner, thereby strengthening the administration's contention that the filthy manner in which the Chicago houses are kept is not essential to the business. This of itself is an answer to the packers' request for information as to how to effect a reform.

The Beveridge amendment is before the house for its consideration, and in view of the report accompanying the President's message, we fail to see how congressmen can vote against it and be true to their consciences or faithful to the trust that is imposed on them. The matter is more important even than the railway rate legislation, because it affects the public health and the public morals. The urgency of regulating the great beef industry of the country should need no further illustration.

### RESIGNATION OF BURTON.

Senator Burton couldn't longer withstand the pressure of public opinion and recently sent in his resignation to Governor Hoch, who promptly filled the vacancy by appointing Farmer Coburn, who had not been a candidate for the position.

By his action Burton saves himself the embarrassment and the senate the necessity of expulsion. That the senators would have taken this course, had he not resigned, was certain for the circumstances of his wrongdoing were too flagrant to escape notice. But one faint hope stands between him and prison, and that is the possibility that the supreme court may grant him a rehearing. That is unlikely, but should the great national tribunal extend this favor, Burton must undergo the ordeal of another trial with no certainty that the original verdict will be reversed. Had he been of the right sort, he would have resigned pending the trial rather than submit the senate to the humiliation that followed his conviction — the humiliation that arose from the knowledge that one of its own members was a felon.

### THE PURE FOOD BILL.

The American Medical society, representing an affiliation of 60,000 people, has set an example which other organizations throughout the country should follow.

At the Boston convention the society adopted resolutions urging on congress the importance of passing a pure food bill in the interest of humanity. Dr. Reed, of Cincinnati, who introduced the resolutions, called specific attention to the spectacle at the national capitol, where an army of lobbyists, boasting that they represent $100,000,000, are using every influence in their power to defeat the legislation. It is this menace which the medical society seeks to combat by moral suasion, and if the constituents of the various congressmen who are said to be on the fence would take similar action, no doubt the lobbyists would be routed horse, foot and dragoons. But unfortunately the attention of the country has been focused so long on Standard Oil, railroad and beef trust scandals that it is overlooking the pure food bill, which is quite as important as any reformatory legislation introduced at this session.

### TURNING BACK TO BRYAN.

The Democrats of Missouri, in a manner akin to political hysteria, have endorsed William Jennings Bryan for the presidency in 1908. Ex-Governor Francis, who bolted the Great Commoner's nomination in 1904, was one of the first to get into the Bryan bandwagon and point to him as the Moses to lead the party to victory.

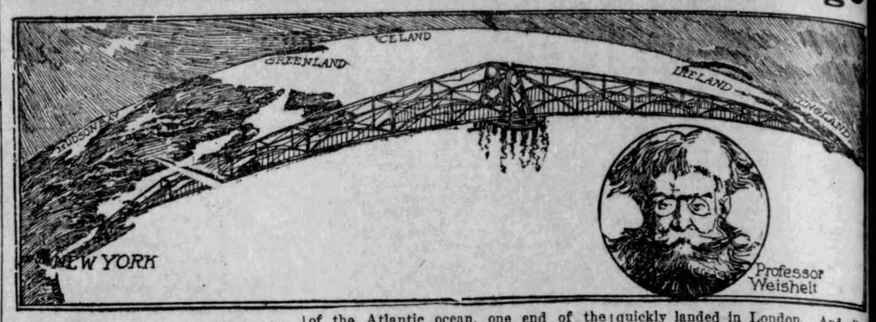
The situation is a natural one. The Democratic party is a party of extremes. It jumps from conservatism to radicalism and back again with the agility of a monkey. From Cleveland to Bryan in four short years was no mean stunt in political arrobats, but it took eight years to get back to Parker. Within a year after the Sage of Esopus had gone down to defeat, spurred on by the fact that President Roosevelt was curing the country of many ills that Bryan had complained of, the Democrats began to discuss the Nebraskan's diagnosis with some patience. The effect of the President's efforts to bring about just and equitable conditions to curb corporations and put a check on frenzied operations, could be none other than to work in the Democratic mind a Bryan renaissance, and therefore the result of the Missouri convention should surprise no one.

It is worth while noting that the Missouri Democrats, while lauding Bryan to the skies, could find little fault with the President. They criticized him in two particulars—the tariff and railway rate legislation. He has favored a revision of the Dingley schedules in his speeches, but he has accomplished nothing in this direction. Evidently they give him credit for possessing no limitations. Where can they point to a President who has done more for the American people in the same length of time than he has done? Will they say that tariff revision is the paramount thing, that all the numerous reforms begun by him and worked through to a successful issue were less pressing than an attack on the existing tariff laws? It is generally understood that the President seriously contemplated taking up this subject with congress at the beginning of the session, and that it was only laid aside because he deemed railway rate regulation as more immediately essential. Then came the revelations in Standard Oil and the beef trust, and his time has been pretty well occupied with these subjects. The railway rate bill may not be all that the President desired it to be, but it is evident that he considers it the best that can be enacted by the present congress, and he very wisely prefers a half loaf to no bread at all. We have no information that he has abandoned all hope of securing a revision of the tariff during his term of office, and when these pending reforms are threshed out, he may have something of interest to present to congress on that question.

But the Missouri Democrats perforce must create some sort of an issue to feed upon while the Bryan revival is in process of incubation, and they could find no other, which fact is an eloquent endorsement of the present administration.

Some men are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them, and others try to achieve greatness by attacking the President.

## To Cross Ocean on Revolving Bridge




New York, June 9.—That distinguished inventor, Professor Weisheit, whose name has already become a household word, has invented a wonderful bridge to span the Atlantic ocean.

It is a most simple arrangement for getting to Europe without crossing the ocean on a steamship. To do this the professor planned building a big foundation for a revolving bridge in the middle of the Atlantic ocean, one end of the bridge touching New York and the other end extending to London. People wishing to go to London simply stepped on the bridge at the New York end, and vice versa those at London.

By electricity the bridge was made to revolve in a semicircle, either to the north or to the south, and, while enjoying the scene of part of the American continent, the north pole, Greenland and Iceland, the passengers who got on at the New York end were whirled around and were quickly landed in London. And all without the discomforts of an ocean voyage or the danger of seasickness, collision or wreck.

However, as is usually the case with great inventions of this sort, capitalists are slow to see the anvantage of it, and thus far Professor Weisheit has not been able to raise the necessary amount of money to build this bridge, but sooner or later the world will see the immense advantage of this tremendous scheme and will build it at any cost.

## Current Events.

Chicago woman tells club women in St. Paul that girls are worse morally than boys.

E. S. Stuart is nominated for governor by Republicans of Pennsylvania.

Tornado does heavy damage in Minnesota and many persons are believed to have perished.

David R. Francis, who has indorsed Bryan, will be candidate for United States senator in Missouri.

Arkansas Democrats in convention nominate state ticket and indorse Bryan for president.

Rev. A. S. Crapsey, convicted of heresy, files appeal in which he assails the ecclesiastical court.

William R. Hearst quits the Democratic party and will try to build up an organization of his own.

Daughter of William Rockefeller is forced to cross the Atlantic under an assumed name to escape detectives.

Clubwomen's convention at St. Paul adjourns after resolving on a campaign for "clean meat" and "pure food."

New liner La Provence defeats the Deutschland in their race across the Atlantic and breaks the record from New York to Havre.

William Pinkney Whyte, 82 years old, former governor of Maryland, is appointed United States senator to succeed Arthur Pue Gorman.

Delegates to the convention of women's clubs in St. Paul cease their attacks on man and proclaim him unselfish and worthy of admiration.

Former Senator William E. Mason and cruising party narrowly escape drowning when frail launch is disabled in storm on Illinois river at Peoria.

Fugitive messenger of First National bank of New York returns $80,000 of unnegotiable paper, retaining only the proceeds of checks for $230.

Members of the National Business Women's league will inaugurate a crusade for universal suffrage in which every working woman will be asked to join.

Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, in deposition in Jutta suit, declares Pittsburg banker, acting as trustee for her $5,000,000 worth of "securities," furnished her $40,000 a year pin money.

Democratic state convention in Indianapolis enthusiastically indorses Bryan for the presidency in 1908 and names a state ticket by acclamation, all factions in the party being reunited.

Race of people who cannot sing or play musical instruments will be the result of the substitution of phonographs for songsters and musicians, John Philip Sousa tells congressmen.

President Chamberlin, of McKendree college, declares in his annual report that many educational institutions are schools for anarchy and urges abolishment of intercollegiate athletics.

Dr. Frederick Mueller, of Chicago, in an address at the Boston medical convention, claims to have surpassed Dr. Lorenz by a new plan of bloodless surgery, which, he says, is certain to cure.

William E. Curtis says that the czar has transferred the responsibility for reforms in the treatment of Jews to the douma and that relief for the persecuted race seems a long way off.

Henry Watterson, arch enemy of William Jennings Bryan, declares for Nebraskan for president in 1908, saying movement in the Democracy is inevitable and is product of moral awakening by the people.

Dr. George Gould, of Philadelphia, tells the physicians in convention at Boston that 15,000,000 persons have curved spines from straining the eyes, and that most headaches are due to the same cause.

Senator Bailey declares that the Pullman company is the only absolute monopoly in the United States and protests on the floor of the senate against it being exempted from the regulations provided in the rate bill.

Coal buyer and the assistant to a vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad admit they received gifts amounting to $102,000 from coal companies at the interstate commerce commission's inquiry in Philadelphia.

Building Commissioner Bartzen proposes to serve notice on all stock yards packers that they must correct violations of the city building ordinances. Proposed building and sanitary changes are expected to cost $1,000,000.

### ODD BITS OF SCIENCE.

Is the earth made up of three concentric spheres? A physicist says that such is the case. The solid nucleus he supposes to be between 3,000 and 7,000 miles in diameter and this is surrounded by a liquid substratum, outside of which is the crust, variously estimated at 70 to 200 miles in thickness. More than two centuries ago a similar theory, including the slow rotation of the inner solid sphere on a different axis from that of the entire globe, was held by Dr. Edmund Halley to account for the changes in the earth's magnetism. The axis of the nucleus was thought to have been originally that of the entire globe and to the change of its course was attributed the deluge. The earth's internal heat, it is now pointed out, may be accounted for by the friction of the differently rotating bodies.

Natives of the east coast of Africa do not object to the presence of the great white ant colonies in their neighborhood. The ants exercise great fertilizing power on the crops. A resident of that country writes: "Every season I have seen the wonderful effects the white ant hill produces on the Kaffirs' maize and corn. Whenever there happens to be an ant hill in a garden its immediate vicinity can be at once distinguished, as the maize and corn are fully double the size of the surrounding crop. The bush country a few miles from this place is swarming with white ants and has also a large native population. The ants do not attack green crops to any extent."

A meteorologist has undertaken the laborious task of measuring the dimensions of raindrops. He finds that the largest are about one-sixth of an inch and the smallest 1-700th of an inch in diameter. They are larger in summer than in winter and larger in hot than in cold climates. The size of the drop when it reaches the earth depends on the height from which it has fallen.

### Home Thought.

"It must have been frightful," said Mrs. Bossim to her husband, who was in the earthquake. "Tell me what was your first thought when you awakened in your room at the hotel and heard the alarm."

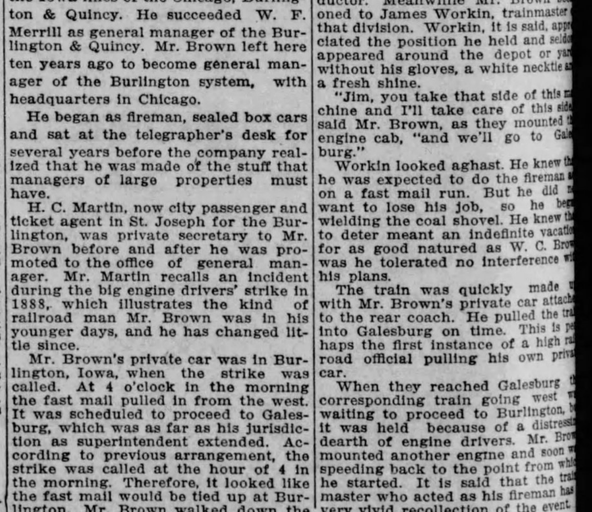
"My first thought was of you," answered Mr. Bossim.

"How noble."

"Yes. First thing I knew a vase off the mantel caught me on the ear; than a chair whirled in my direction, and when I jumped to the middle of the room four or five books and a framed picture struck me all at once."

Even after saying that he affected to wonder what made her so angry for the remainder of the evening.—Judge.

## From Fireman to Vice President of N. Y. C.



W. C. Brown.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 9.—W. C. Brown, vice president and general manager of the New York Central, who has just removed from Chicago to New York and become the active head of the great Vanderbilt system, began his career as a railroad manager in this city. He came here in 1890 from Burlington, Iowa, where he had held the position of superintendent of the Iowa lines of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. He succeeded W. F. Merrill as general manager of the Burlington & Quincy. Mr. Brown left here ten years ago to become general manager of the Burlington system, with headquarters in Chicago.

He began as fireman, sealed box cars and sat at the telegrapher's desk for several years before the company realized that he was made of the stuff that managers of large properties must have.

H. C. Martin, now city passenger and ticket agent in St. Joseph for the Burlington, was private secretary to Mr. Brown before and after he was promoted to the office of general manager. Mr. Martin recalls an incident during the big engine drivers' strike in 1888, which illustrates the kind of railroad man Mr. Brown was in his younger days, and he has changed little since.

Mr. Brown's private car was in Burlington, Iowa, when the strike was called. At 4 o'clock in the morning the fast mail pulled in from the west. It was scheduled to proceed to Galesburg, which was as far as his jurisdiction as superintendent extended. According to previous arrangement, the strike was called at the hour of 4 in the morning. Therefore, it looked like the fast mail would be tied up at Burlington. Mr. Brown walked down the platform, looked the engine over and turning to Mr. Martin, his secretary, said in a voice that betokened not the least perturbation:

"Tell the conductor to get his orders."

"But, Mr. Brown," replied the secretary, "there is no engineer here. The strike has been called."

"Tell the conductor to get his orders," repeated the superintendent in a tone that showed no irritation.

Mr. Martin went to find the conductor. Meanwhile Mr. Brown beckoned to James Workin, trainmaster of that division. Workin, it is said, appreciated the position he held and seldom appeared around the depot or yards without his gloves, a white necktie and a fresh shine.

"Jim, you take that side of this machine and I'll take care of this side," said Mr. Brown, as they mounted the engine cab, "and we'll go to Galesburg."

Workin looked aghast. He knew that he was expected to do the fireman act on a fast mail run. But he did not want to lose his job, so he began wielding the coal shovel. He knew that to deter meant an indefinite vacation for as good natured as W. C. Brown was he tolerated no interference with his plans.

The train was quickly made up with Mr. Brown's private car attached to the rear coach. He pulled the train into Galesburg on time. This is perhaps the first instance of a high railroad official pulling his own private car.

When they reached Galesburg the corresponding train going west was waiting to proceed to Burlington, but it was held because of a distressing dearth of engine drivers. Mr. Brown mounted another engine and soon was speeding back to the point from which he started. It is said that the train master who acted as his fireman has a very vivid recollection of the event.

## THE POPCORN TRADE.

### Growth of an Industry Dating From the Invention of the Corn Popper.

The newest of the many forms in which popped corn is now put up for sale is an ear of corn, which is made up in a machine whose operation requires the service of five persons.

The popped corn is first moulded into the shape of an ear of corn, which is covered with a wrapping of waxed paper. Then over this waxed paper cover is placed a wrapping of crape paper in leaves, in color and shape resembling corn husks and covering the ear as real corn husks cover a real ear, while from the tip of this popped corn ear extends a tassel of paper for the corn silk.

It is a sightly popped corn package, this popped corn in the ear, and the manufacturer says of it that here is popped corn that a lady wearing kid gloves can eat without mussing her fingers.

One wouldn't have to be as old as Methuselah was when he died to remember a time when corn was popped at home in frying-pans, then more commonly called spiders, with a tin pot cover over the spider to keep the popping corn from flying out; and then, because with that cover you couldn't see the corn and because you didn't dare to take the cover off till the popping was all over, you were likely to have left a lot of unpopped burned kernels.

Then some able genius invented the wire corn popper, now made in various sizes, for commercial as well as for domestic use, and the manner of popping corn was revolutionized in a jiffy; and with this new popping facility popped corn became more popular than ever, and the popping of it a pastime, blessed with certainty of results, rather than a trial, with possibly failure at the end.

Whereas in the spider days the corn had to be popped in the kitchen on the kitchen stove, with the wire popper it could be popped over a grate fire, or in the parlor or the sitting room, in any of the old fashioned cylinder stoves, where visitors, as well as the members of the home circle, could see and perhaps participate in the popping, and see and hear the corn kernels pop and pop until the corn that at first had formed but a thin layer that just covered its bottom popped into a fluffy, fragrant mass of tender popped corn that filled the popper completely to the great delight of all.

It is probable that few minor inventions have contributed more to the peace and happiness and innocent enjoyment of the household than the wire corn popper, and from its invention really dates the modern popped corn industry, the great development of which, however, has come within years comparatively recent.

In those early days they did have, indeed, and it was even then a standard form of confection, the popcorn ball. In candy stores and fruit stores that children patronize you saw a pile of oranges and a pile of popcorn balls, and even then popcorn balls were more or less an article of special sale on festive occasion, on general training days, and occasions like that, when people, as it was blew themselves off; but popcorn was then an article of purely local and incidental production, and of comparatively small consumption, and the farther they ever got with it in the way of variety was to make some of the corn balls pink in color, and they were also liable to get dusty if the sale was slow and they were long exposed.

Now popcorn is an article of factory production, made in establishments devoted to popcorn exclusively, and running it out in many special forms, in bottles, bars, cripsettes and pancakes, and so on, culminating, for the moment, at least, in popcorn by the ear, as described. Popcorn is now an article of countrywide sale, at parks, summer resorts and carnivals, and by street men and at theatre candy stands and elsewhere, and is sold in the aggregate, in these various forms, in enormous quantities.

To the vast quantities thus sold is to be added that sold by the popcorn peddlege men at summer resorts and fairs, who pop corn and mould it into various shapes on the spot. The lesser quantity but by no means less interesting is the corn that is in these days sold by the corn venders, who go about the streets with glass sided popcorn wagons specially designed for the use, in which they pop and from which they sell popcorn to the passerby.

And so popcorn, once a small side issue only, has come to be, as one manufacturer put it, an article as staple as flour.—New York Sun.

# Eight Sheets of Transfer Patterns

**for Blade Readers**

## Only 10c

The Blade has just arranged for a series of transfer patterns. These patterns are new and of the very latest styles.

These patterns can be quickly and easily transferred, and each pattern can be used several times.

The series will consist of eight patterns, four of which are now ready. They are as follows:

No. 1—Shirtwaist front.

No. 2—Collar and cuffs to match shirtwaist front, also two sets of initial letters.

No. 3—Baby's cap, a corner piece for handkerchief case, and a wreath in which the initials may be transferred if desired.

No. 4—Center piece, also corner piece for baby's pillow, and the word "Baby," which can be transferred to center of pillow or on a baby's bib. Full instructions for transferring printed in each pattern.

No. 5—Doily pattern to match center piece in No. 4; also alphabet containing large initials for towels and lunch cloths.

No. 6—Picture frame and a baby's shoe, the latter giving side, sole and top.

No. 7—Sofa pillow cover, lady's belt and end piece for sideboard scarf.

No. 8—Wall pocket, also pattern for tumbler doily.

These patterns would cost you from 15 to 25 cents each at any fancy work store. It costs five cents per letter to have initial letters stamped on articles. So you can easily estimate the value of the two sets of initial letters alone in No. 2.

Our price for this set of eight transfer patterns to readers of The Blade only, is..... **10c**

USE THIS COUPON:

The Blade, Toledo, O.:
Enclosed find 10 cents. Please send me transfer patterns.

Name.....

Address.....

Order at once, as we cannot furnish any more at this price after supply is exhausted.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.



**Gold-Filled Collar Buttons!**

We offer our readers a very fine quality gold filled, solid, one piece collar button at 15c each, 2 for 25c, 6 for 70c, 12 for $1.35.

Do not wear cheap plated or bone buttons when you can get a good, reliable article such as we offer you at so low a price. THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

**WATCHES**

**WATCHES WATCHES**

No gift is so much appreciated by boys and young men as a handsome and reliable watch. We have just purchased a limited number of very fine, 12-size Watches. The 12-size is the smallest men's watch made, and is the favorite size for boys and young men. In fact, it is the popular size for every one who wants a small, thin watch. We are going to offer these watches to our readers at a very low price.

DESCRIPTION.

CASE—Twenty-year, gold-filled, open face, screw back and bevel plain; engine turned and engraved.

MOVEMENT—Seven-jeweled Elgin or Waltham.

PRICE—Our price to Blade readers is only..... **$8.50**

This watch cannot be purchased at any retail store for less than $12 to $15. Get your orders in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

**THE ILLINOIS**

CASE, Fahy's 20-year, Hunting, 18 size; movement Illinois Watch Co.; 18 size, 17 jeweled..... **$14**

OPEN FACE.....$12.00

This is a Watch Bargain.

The Illinois Watch Co.'s movements are standard, and this statement is verified by the fact that the Railroads are adopting their movements for the use of their employes.

If you remit $1.00 to guarantee express charges, we will send this Watch C. O. D. for balance, with privilege of examining and holding same five days.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

**SPECIAL A**

**17 Jewels. 20-Year Case.**

We offer our readers for the holiday season the best watch offer ever made. The case is a 20-year, 18 size, gold-filled, hunting, plain engine turned or engraved, fitted with a 17-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement.

Our price is, Hunting case.....$13.00
Our price is, Open Face.....$11.00

Get your orders in early, as we can only get a limited number of these watches.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

**SPECIAL B**

This is a 16 size 20-year, plain, engine turned or engraved hunting case, fitted with a 15-jeweled Walton or Elgin movement. Our price..... **$13.75**

Or the same movement in a 16 size open-face, nickel silver case..... **$9.50**

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

**FOR THE LADIES AND GIRLS**

The O size is now the popular watch for ladies and girls. It is small enough to be worn as a Chatelaine, and is generally worn that way.

The case is 20-year, gold filled, Hunting, plain, engine turned, or engraved, and is fitted with a 7-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement—

Our price is only..... **$11.75**

If you wish to give your wife, daughter or sister a handsome Xmas present, give her one of these watches. Get your order in early.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

**Elegant Gold Filled Chains**

We are prepared to furnish our readers any kind of a watch chain either for ladies or gentlemen. Send for our illustrated price list. Address all orders—

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.


**Cut Paper Patterns**

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

LACES — Fine imported German, French and English Laces. Send for circular showing designs and giving pattern desired.

**4040—A Practical Frock for the Boy or Girl.**

Some of the simplest of the small frocks are the smartest and for everyday wear they are by far the most practical. A dress in checked madras is pictured having a pointed yoke and three broad box pleats stitched to waist depth. It requires very little labor for the making and may be of any seasonable material. As a tub dress it launders easily and will endure a great deal of wear and tear because of its

freedom from frills. The belt may be of leather or the material. For the medium size 2¾ yards of 36-inch goods are needed for the dress.

4040—Sizes, 2 to 8 years.

**4782—A Pretty Russian Blouse.**

The best styles for boy's suits are the sailor and Russian models and here is one which combines the two in a very pleasing manner. With the help of this pattern and the directions which come with it, any mother, no matter how inexperienced a sewer, can easily fashion it. The suit consists of blouse with removable chemisette and knickerbockers. Butcher's linen is excellent as well as crash for a suit of this kind and a pleasing contrast may be offered by belt and embroidered stars or another color. The closing of the blouse slanting off to the side is very smart and effective. For the medium size, 2¾ yards of 36-inch material are needed.




4782—sizes 2 to 6 years.

**6703—A Smart Tucked Shirt Blouse.**

For general wear the linen shirt blouse is the only thing suitable for the woman of affairs. On account of the rage for




short sleeves, the well-dressed woman will not wear anything but long sleeves except on her afternoon and evening waists. The short sleeved lingerie blouse so prominent in the shops is not intended for general knockabout use and the tailored waist is the thing for this purpose. These can be made at home with much more satisfactory results than if purchased ready made and a model of a waist of excellent lines is given here. The narrow tucks are so grouped as to resemble double box pleats, the idea being carried out even in the sleeve. The waist requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material in the medium size.

6703—Sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure.

**6428—Some Shirtwaist Collars.**

Every woman and girl who wears shirt waists finds the separate collars an important accessory. The collars shown here are of latest design and well adapted to home construction. They may be made of any material to match a blouse or of white linen for wear with any shirt waist. All of the collars are closed in back by passing one end through the opening left in the joining on of the other. These collars represent the three most accepted modes and are not only of excellent style but easily made and laundered. The bow tie may be made of silk and adorned with French knots. The quantity of 24-inch material required for these collars is ¾ yard, if

cut lengthwise of the goods, and 2-3 yard if cut crosswise.

6428—Sizes, small, medium and large.

**4761—A Pretty Shirtwaist for a Miss.**

The girl in her teens must be quite as much in fashion as her mother and older sisters and the shirt blouse is an article which must not be overlooked. The

model shown here is very smart, because of its stole yoke and stitching. The tucks in the front are quite important for they provide fulness which is necessary to undeveloped figures. The simulated pleats in back give becoming lines and add fulness to the back. For such a waist any seasonable material might be used, linen or percale being good while albatross and silk in a plain color would be most chic. The pattern is so simple to use that the girl might almost fashion the waist herself. In the medium sizes, 2¼ yards of 36-inch material are needed.

4761—sizes 12 to 16 years.

**6714-6715—A Pleasing Frock in Taffetas**

The small figured taffetas make very fetching toilettes in both simple and elaborate styles. One of the new gowns and one of unusual grace is shown here. The deep pointed yoke and fichu effect is most fetching while the natty short sleeves are quite in keeping with the smartness of the whole. The waist closes in the front and crosses in surplice style. The skirt is

full a bit about the top and finished with four deep tucks at the lower edge. A gown of this kind might be made up in any of the softer silks or crepe de chine and prove very attractive for nice wear. For the medium size 10½ yards of 36-inch material are needed to develop the dress.

Two patterns—6714, sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure; 6715, sizes 20 to 30 inches, waist.

The price of these patterns is 20c but either will be sent upon receipt of 10c.

## HOW MEERSCHAUM IS MINED

### Where It Is Found—Process of Making It Into Pipes.

Despite our familiarity with meerschaum, as used in pipes, it is safe to say that few of us have more than a vague idea of the peculiar properties of this substance, or the condition in which it occurs in nature, says a writer in the Scientific American. The ancients believed the substance to be petrified seafoam, hence the German name Meerschaum, meaning seafoam, and a very apt name it is, for the mineral is very white and so light that it will float when dry. Pieces of meerschaum have been found floating in the Black Sea which were evidently washed out of their matrix by the waves. This may also have had its influence on the seafoam theory of its formation.

Meerschaum is found in best quality and most abundant quantity in Asia Minor, though it also occurs in Greece, Spain, Moravia and Morocco, and even in this country in South Carolina. The richest mines are on the plains of Eskishehr, 250 miles southeast of Constantinople. One of these mines is said to be thousand years old, and consists of about two thousand pits within an area of six miles, all but about 150 of which have been exhausted. The mineral occurs in modules or lumps of various and irregular sizes, buried in the alluvial deposit of the plain. Another mine comprises 3,000 pits, only 100 of which are being worked.

The material is mined by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages and transported in the rough to Eskishehr. The meerschaum is soft when mined, but soon hardens when exposed to the air. For this reason the lumps are roughly scraped off at first and then laid aside to dry. When dry they are subjected to a thorough scraping and cleaning, and are finally waxed and polished. The lumps are now sorted according to size in four classes and packed in boxes. In this condition the meerschaum is shipped to the pipe manufacturers.

In a meerschaum pipe factory the larger pieces are cut with a band saw to a convenient size, after which the meerschaum is soaked in water until it becomes quite soft. Meerschaum when wet becomes very soapy and will produce quite a lather if rubbed. In fact, the material serves as a very good substitute for soap, and is thus used in Morocco. Meerschaum dust makes an excellent cleaning powder for removing spots from fabrics. After being thoroughly soaked, the meerschaum can be cut like cheese, and it is then roughly shaped with a knife in the form of a pipe. When dry the bowl and stem shanks are drilled, and then, if the pipe is of a plain pattern, it is turned on a lathe to the desired form. If a square stem shank is desired it is shaped with a file. The shank is now shouldered and threaded to receive the amber stem piece. These stems are cut from plates of solid amber, most of which is imported from Germany.

Amber occurs in many parts of Europe and America, but in largest quantity along the coast of Germany. This fossil gum is found in lumps or grains and is melted at 530 degrees F., and refined.

There are two qualities of amber, the transparent and the opaque or cloudy, the latter being much tougher and, therefore, more serviceable. The pipe stems, after being tooled out, are bent to the required shape. They are first immersed in oil and heated until they lose much of their brittleness. Then they are held over an alcohol flame and bent as desired. The threaded ends of the stem are protected while bending by an arbor screwed therein.

The pipes are now carefully smoothed with pieces of American rush, or shave grass. The stem of the grass, owing to the natural deposit of silica, has a fine roughness which perfectly adapts it for this service. After the pipes have been properly finished with the rush, they are immersed in melted wax for a short time, depending on the density of the meerschaum, and then they are given a high polish with chalk precipitate.

Meerschaum is an excellent material for artistic carving, and some carved tobacco pipes are perfect gems of art.

In the selection of a meerschaum pipe, one should be careful not to pick a dead white specimen. That which is of a slight creamy color will soonest take on that beautiful rich yellow brown shade which so delights the smoker. Nor should the meerschaum be too porous to color properly, while on the other hand a very heavy meerschaum may be almost too dense to absorb the coloring nicotine.

A great many so-called meerschaum pipes are made from artificial meerschaum, a material composed of the chips and dust of meerschaum bonded with some solution and moulded into blocks. The artificial product is somewhat heavier than the genuine. There are still other ways of imitating meerschaum, and a novice will find much difficulty in successfully selecting a genuine meerschaum pipe of good quality.

## MAN'S WEAKER HALF.

### One Side of His Body Is Always Stronger Than the Other.

The popular belief is that the left side is weaker than the right, and, as in all popular beliefs, there is much truth in this. In most cases, says the Grand Magazine, the right arm is decidedly stronger than the left, the bones are larger and the muscles more vigorous.

When we come to consider the lower limbs, however, we find a precisely opposite state of affairs; the left leg is stronger than the right in the great majority of cases. This want of symmetry is noticeable all through the body. Nine times out of ten we see better with one eye than with the other and hear better with the left than with the right ear, or vice versa.

Not only so, an injury to the body—a burn or a cut, for instance—causes more pain on one side than it would were it inflicted on the other. Even diseases attack one side on their first onset in preference to the other. Eczema, varicose veins, sciatica and even tuberculosis begin invariably to manifest themselves in our weaker side. A blistering plaster, too, will provoke an eruption only if applied to the right side in certain individuals; in others only if applied to the left side.

The simplest way, apparently, of discovering which is our weaker side is to observe which side we lie upon by preference when in bed, as it is certain that we will instinctively adopt the attitude which is most agreeable, or, rather, which causes the least inconvenience; in other words, we will lie upon the side the muscles of which, being more vigorous, are less sensible to the pressure upon them of the weight of the body.

Statistics and observation go to prove that in about three cases out of four it is the left side which is the weaker, thus giving reason to the popular dictum. Curiously enough, however, pneumonia, it has been noticed, unlike most diseases, usually attacks at first the right—that is to say, the stronger side of the body.

## FUNERAL OF SEN. GORMAN

### Wishes of Dead Man Were Carefully Carried Out.

Washington, June 7.—With simplicity and complete absence of ostentation, in accordance with his expressed wish, the funeral services of the late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland, took place in this city today at 11 o'clock from his late residence.

Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, which Senator Gorman attended, officiated. The service, which was brief, consisting of Scriptural reading, an impressive address, a prayer by Rev. Frederick D. Power, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian church, and benediction by Dr. Radcliffe, was held in the presence of about 100 persons, including relatives, the committee of congress, Vice President Fairbanks, Governor Warfield, of Maryland, and fourteen active and honorary pallbearers, chosen from among Senator Gorman's political friends in Maryland.

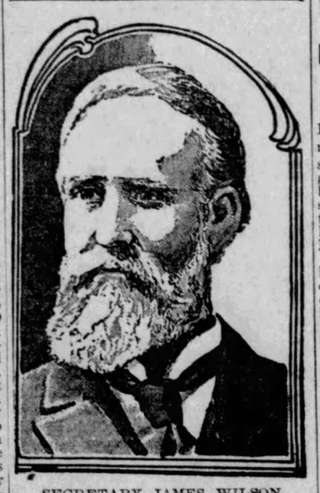
The body was placed in a vault in Oak Hill cemetery, temporarily. The service at the vault consisted of prayer and the committal.

## OUTSIDE HELP NECESSARY

### Roosevelt Not Satisfied With Department of Agriculture.

Washington, June 6.—A thorough reorganization of the bureau of animal industry will follow closely the disclosures of the unsanitary conditions existing in the packing houses at Chicago. There are rumors, moreover, that cabinet changes may follow the incident.

The President is not at all pleased that he had to go outside the department of



SECRETARY JAMES WILSON,
Whose Department Is Criticized.

agriculture to learn of the revolting state of affairs. He has complete confidence in the integrity of Secretary Wilson, but that the secretary has been imposed upon by his subordinates or has a force of incompetent employes is emphasized by the fact that the conditions which Messrs. Neill and Reynolds so severely condemned, and which in the opinion of the President necessitates remedial legislation, have existed under the noses of 600 government inspectors.

When the President's attention was directed to the question he called upon the department of agriculture for information. Such as was on file, which was meager, was furnished, and as it was not satisfactory the President directed that a special investigation should be made. Employes of the department were detailed to examine and report. They did so. Again the President was not satisfied and he called to his assistance Mr. Neill and Mr. Reynolds.

**Congress Must Make Good.**

President Roosevelt informs callers who are interested in the proposed meat inspection legislation that in this fight he would pursue different tactics from those he adopted in his effort to obtain an effective rate regulation law. He would decline to have anything to do with shaping the bill which congress will pass.

The President has told congress what he wants in the way of a meat inspection law, and this is as far as he purposes to go.

He will leave it to congress to frame a law which will meet his recommendations, having recourse to his veto power if the bill which is sent to him is not what it should be.

## WANTS STABLE CURRENCY

### President Reyes, of Colombia, Seeks a Change in Money.

Washington, June 7.—President Reyes, of Colombia, is making every effort to esta ish a stable currency in that country, according to advices received by the state department from American Minister Barrett at Bogota.

Nemesio Camacke, who is President Reyes' fiscal agent in Europe, has advised him of the negotiation of a loan of $1,500,000 with the Savanilla railway as se-

GENERAL RAFAEL REYES.

curity, and, according to Mr. Barrett's advices, a loan of $5,000,000 is being negotiated with the Muzo Emerald mines as collateral. Mr. Camacke is also said to have induced European capitalists to buy one-half of the shares of El Banco Central and pay for them in gold.

President Reyes' purpose is to raise about $7,000,000 in gold and enter into negotiations with El Banco Central, which, in turn, will enter into negotiations with other banks for the issuance of bank notes with the gold as security. These notes are to replace the fluctuating paper money now in circulation.

## $11,000,000 BATTLESHIP

### Senate Passes Naval Appropriation Bill.

Washington, June 6.—The Senate passed the naval appropriation bill. There was no discussion of the bill until the provision for a new monster warship was reached. Replying to Senator Kean, Senator Hale said that the provision was different from most legislation for new ships in that it makes no limitations in any respects.

In reply to Senator Warren he said the provision was loosely drawn and it would take six months to make the plans for the vessel. He also said that the final cost of the vessel, armor and armament included would be about $11,000,000 or twice as much as the Oregon had cost. He moved an amendment, which was accepted, requiring the secretary of the navy to report to Congress giving the dimensions, displacement, etc., of the vessel before issuing proposals for its construction.

## ADMIRATION FOR VETERAN

### Roosevelt Cheered for Attention to Disabled Soldier.

Washington, June 7.—President Roosevelt last evening in the presence of 10,000 people at the American League ball park, presented the prize flag to the winning company in the competitive drill of the Washington High school cadets.

The drill occupied the afternoons of two days, five companies of the regiment drilling Tuesday and six yesterday. The drill was judged by three officers of the engineer corps, United States army. They awarded the flag to Company H, representing Western High school.

As the President was leaving the field he stopped to greet cordially a veteran of the civil war, who was wheeled toward him in a rolling chair. The incident was heartily cheerd by the crowd.

## ELEPHANTS GOING UP

### You May Now Have to Pay High for the Prime Article.

"A five-foot elephant costs this spring," said an importer of animals, "$1,400, as against $1,200 for which such elephants could be bought two years ago.

"Elephants, like other wild animals, are growing scarcer with the settlement of the globe, and their prices tend upward. More small elephants than big ones are imported because they cost less to begin with and because they are easier and safer to transport, and showmen like them, too, because young elephants are more tractable and easier to train. And small elephants are attractive anyway.

"Then, the elephant is a hardy animal in captivity and it is naturally long lived, and the young elephants increases in value with its growth; and so, even with their prices tending upward, young elephants are good property."—New York Sun.

When a woman goes away for a short visit she invariably borrows something from one of her neighbors to take with her.

## BLACKBURN IS ELECTED

### Becomes Chairman of Democratic Conference.

Washington, June 9.—At a meeting of the Democratic senators today, Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, was elected chairman of the Democratic conference to succeed Senator Gorman. Senator Bacon presented the resolution, which was adopted.

## WILL HONOR BLACKBURN

### Kentucky Senator to Be Made Minority Leader.

Washington, June 8.—Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, will be made minority leader in the senate as successor to the late Arthur P. Gorman. A general understanding to this effect has been reached. A meeting of Democratic senators will be held next Saturday to take formal action in filling the place of leader made vacant by the death of Mr. Gorman.

Senator Blackburn has for some time been vice chairman of the Democratic caucus, and as such performed all official duties during Mr. Gorman's protracted illness. He was frequently in consultation with Mr. Gorman during the long period he was confined to his home. Mr. Blackburn is thus in line for promotion.

The chief reason for the selection of Mr. Blackburn as party leader is that his associates desire to pay him some honor

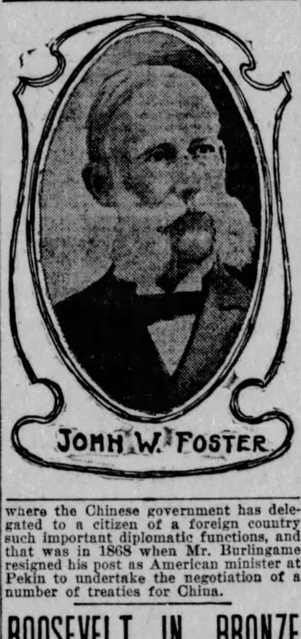
and give him the prestige to be derived from the position when he will retire from the senate March 4 of next year. Senators Bailey and Culbertson, both from Texas, seek to become the minority leader. This fight, if made at present, would be a detriment to success in the congressional elections this autumn.

## CHINA HONORS FOSTER

### American Lawyer to Represent Chinese Government at Hague

Washington, June 7.—John W. Foster, formerly secretary of state, has been honored by the Chinese government with an appointment as its representative at the approaching Hague conference.

There is only one other case on record




where the Chinese government has delegated to a citizen of a foreign country such important diplomatic functions, and that was in 1868 when Mr. Burlingame resigned his post as American minister at Pekin to undertake the negotiation of a number of treaties for China.

## ROOSEVELT IN BRONZE

### Sculptor Works In White House on Bust of President.

Washington, June 11.—K. E. Frazer, a sculptor of New York, has been engaged for several days in executing a bust of President Roosevelt. The President has given several sittings and the work has progressed so far that further sittings will be unnecessary after two or three days. The work is being done in plaster, from which it is expected that a bronze bust will be case reproducing the President's head and shoulders in enduring form. Mr. Frazer works several hours daily in the East room of the White House, the largest apartment in the mansion, where the light is good. Much of the work is done between sittings, and as the East room is open to visitors for several hours each day, the artist is frequently surrounded by an interested group of sightseers.

## TO MAKE A TEST CASE

### Railway Maximum Freight Rate Law to Be Determined.

St. Louis, June 11.—The hearing of evidence in the Missouri ouster proceedings against the Standard and Waters-Pierce Oil company was resumed today at the Southern hotel before Special Commissioner Anthony.

Attorney General Hadley and his two assistants, John Kennish and Rush C. Lake, arrived last night to participate in the case and will also represent the state in the first test case under the railroad maximum freight rate law, which proceedings were begun today before Special Commissioner Scofield. Eighteen railroads have been cited to appear and the state will select one of which to make a test case.

## ROBERT ROOSEVELT ILL

### Uncle of the President Confined to His Home.

New York, June 11.—Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the President, is seriously ill at his country home, Lotus Lake, Seville, L. I. He is 77 years old, and anxiety is fel by his relatives.

In President Cleveland's first administration Mr. Roosevelt was appointed minister to the Netherlands.

## MEAT INSPECTION LAW

### Lengthy Conference Is Held at the White House.

Washington, June 11.—Consideration of the proposed meat inspection law occupied some time today at the White House. The President consulted with several members of congress regarding the question. Representative Henry, of Connecticut, one of the members of the agricultural committee, talked to the President, but at the conclusion of his conference he said he could not go into details concerning the situation.

"A satisfactory meat inspection law will be enacted," said Mr. Henry. "It will be a law which will have teeth, too. It will be along the lines of the proposed amendment of Senator Beveridge, of the agricultural bill, but there may be some modification."

Mr. Henry would not venture to say precisely what the house provision would contain, but he thought it would meet the approval of the President and of the people. Speaker Cannon and Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, also discussed the subject of meat inspection with the President.

**Views of Cannon.**

"As to meat inspection," said the speaker, "I haven't talked five minutes with the members of the agricultural committee about the matter. The committee will report to the house such a measure as it shall deem just, and we, as the great body of the house, will pass upon the committee's proposition. The house will pass an inspection measure that will be just and fair alike to the public, the packers, the stock raisers and to the shippers. Just what the nature of the act may be, I do not know. I really know little more about the subject than what I have seen in the newspapers. I saw in some paper this morning that a bill had been drawn which was satisfactory to the President, but I know nothing of it. I learn that 2 per cent of the products of the packers is not only thoroughly inspected, but is absolutely healthful and is prepared under conditions that are cleanly and sanitary. Now, as to the other 8 per cent we will provide that it, also, shall be prepared in the best of conditions so that from the carcass of beef down to the smallest can of the by-products of the packing houses there will be nothing of which anybody of right can complain."

**Packers Must Pay Fee.**

Senator Beveridge, who drew the amendment to the agricultural bill concerning meat inspection, after a talk with the President, declared that the talk about the amendment being unconstitutional was out of the question. He said it had been drawn carefully and he thought there was no more doubt of its constitutionality than there was of the constitutionality of the inspection of meat products intended for foreign consumption. He added that if the government were requested to pay the cost of inspection it would mean defeat of the measure. He also added that the report that the President had agreed to a compromise on the measure was absolutely without foundation.

Mexico City, June 11.—Governor Landa, of the federal district; Dr. Liceag, president of the superior board of health, and other officials have been inspecting the methods of slaughtering animals for the supply of the city market. They will institute reforms.

Cattle, it is said, are coming from distant points, often by rail from Chihuahua, a four days' journey by freight trains, without being fed, and are killed when in that condition.

London, June 11.—In the house of commons today John Burns, president of the local government board, supplementing his reply to Wm. Field, Nationalist member of the St. Patrick's division of Dublin and president of the Irish Cattle Traders and Stock Owners' association, June 9, on the subject of canned food, said the local government board was doing everything that can be done by administration action "in this serious matter." Representations, he said, have been made to the foreign office in regard to effective inspection in the country from which the largest supply of canned meats comes.

"In the event of this being insufficient," he continued, "I shall ask the house to grant further and, if necessary, legislative powers to this board. I rely with confidence upon the house granting it such authority."

## HAD 3 BOMBS ON PERSON

### Attempt Made to Explode One In Manhole in Subway.

New York, June 11.—An attempt was made last night to explode a bomb in a manhole of the interborough rapid transit company, in front of the power house at East 74th street, which furnished current to the subway.

One man, Joseph Bartky, 22 years of age, was arrested, the police say, as he was about to light the fuse of the bomb as it lay on the manhole cover. Two companions who were with him, escaped and the police have sent out a general alarm for their capture.

On Bartky were found three other bombs, all being of a uniform size, the shape of a base ball, but a little larger. The prisoner declared that he and his friends had found the bombs at a pleasure resort, and brought them home to set off later. They went in front of the power house to do this.

As the feed wires which pass through the manhole in question, carry the main current for the subway, a wrecking of the hole would probably have put the underground road out of commission for many hours. Detectives have been assigned to the case to discover if there was any plot or motive for crippling the main.


**BUILDING FOOD**

**To Bring the Babies Around.**

When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food to bring it around again.

"My little baby boy fifteen months old had pneumonia, then came brain fever, and no sooner had he got over these than he began to cut teeth and, being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado mother.

"I decided a change might help, so took him to Kansas City for a visit. When we got there he was so very weak when he would cry he would sink away and seemed like he would die.

"When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed him Grape-Nuts and, although I had never used the food, we got some and for a few days gave him just the juice of Grape-Nuts and milk. He got stronger so quickly we were soon feeding him the Grape-Nuts itself and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well.

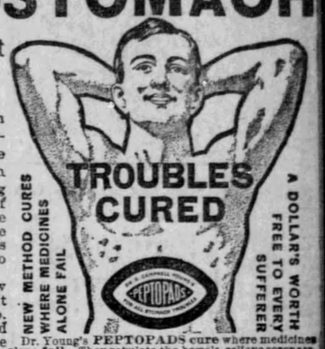
"That showed me something worth knowing and, when later on my girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts and she is a strong, healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little photograph I send you what a strong, chubby youngster the boy is now, but he didn't look anything like that before we found this nourishing food. Grape-Nuts nourished him back to strength when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

All children can be built to a more sturdy and healthy condition upon Grape-Nuts and cream. The food contains the elements nature demands, from which to make the soft gray filling in the nerve centers and brain. A well fed brain and strong, sturdy nerves absolutely insure a healthy body.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."



**STOMACH TROUBLES CURED**




Dr. Young's PEPTOPADS cure where medicines alone fail. They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, and strengthen the nerves and muscles of the stomach in either sex. You can eat what you want and all you want without fear of distress. The cures effected are marvelous. If you have Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache, etc., send 10c to cover cost of mailing, and I will send you a $1.00 treatment absolutely free. It will relieve you immediately. Address DR. C. C. YOUNG, 30 People's Bank Building, Jackson, Michigan.

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All seasons, if you use INDIAN FISH BAIT. Best fish bait ever invented; nothing like it on the market. A trial box free. Agents wanted. W. C. ANDREWS, Box S 1268, Muskogee, I. T.


## THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, June 5.—Senate.—The senate today passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying a total of $103,117,670. The conference report on the rate bill was taken up and the discussion showed that the measure will be sent back to conference. A resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution which would permit congress to enact uniform laws for marriage and divorce was indefinitely postponed.

House.—In the house the naturalization bill was passed. Under the suspension of the rules and by unanimous consent a large number of measures were put through before the house adjourned.

Washington, June 6.—Senate.—The conference report on the railroad rate bill continued to be the leading subject before the senate today, and Mr. Spooner was the principal speaker, attacking the anti-pass provision as unjust. Other features were criticised by Messrs. Hale, Tillman, Bailey, McCumber, Teller, Lodge, Morgan, Piles, Pettus and Patterson. Senator Daniel made an ineffectual attempt to have reconsidered the vote by which the railroad employers' liability bill was passed. A bill authorizing the attorney general and other officers of the department of justice to begin and conduct legal proceedings in any courts of the United States was passed. Adjournment was taken until 2 p. m. tomorrow in order that senators might attend the funeral of the late Senator Gorman.

House.—The members of the minority of the house, believing that the majority had taken undue advantage of them in limiting general debate on the sundry civil bill to one hour, started another filibuster and for two hours roll calls and points of order kept the chamber in a turmoil. Later, when the bill was taken up under the five-minute rule, only a few pages were considered before adjournment, much of the time being devoted to a discussion of the sale of the old custom house in New York city, a yearly occurrence. Mr. Sullivan (Mass.) made a speech attacking the administration.

Washington, June 7.—Senate.—After a day devoted almost exclusively to discussion of the rate bill the senate today decided to send that measure back to conference. The dominant sentiment was favorable to sustaining all senate provisions. Senator Foraker gave notice that he would move to take up the conference report on the statehood bill, probably next Tuesday. The bill providing for the control of the waters of Niagara river passed.

House.—An attack on the President and a spirited defense were the features of a busy day in the house. Mr. Brundage (Ark.) assailed the items for the executive department and the care of the White House grounds as grossly extravagant and brought up the Mrs. Minor Morris case. Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) championed the appropriations in the name of the American people. The naval appropriation bill was sent to conference. After completing twenty-five pages of the sundry civil service bill the house adjourned.

Washington, June 8.—Senate.—The senate today listened to two set speeches, one by Mr. Morgan in support of his resolution providing for an investigation by a senate committee of the affairs of the Isle of Pines, and the other by Mr. Hopkins in opposition to the sea-level Panama Canal bill. Neither measure was acted upon. Some time was spent in considering the District of Columbia appropriation bill before adjournment was taken.

House.—In an hour spent on pension legislation in the house today, 357 bills were passed. During the remainder of the session considerable progress was made on the sundry civil bill. Under the lead of Mr. Keifer (Ohio) the house refused to authorize the transportation of silver coins and other money by registered mail, insisting that the business should be handled by the express companies, as at present. The conference report on the bill of prohibit aliens from fishing in the waters of Alaska was agreed to, also the senate amendment to the bill forbidding the importation, exportation or carriage in interstate commerce of falsely or spuriously stamped articles of gold or silver or their alloys. These measures now go to the President for approval.

Washington, June 11.—Senate—The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was adopted by a vote of 30 to 16, in spite of objections to parts of it by Senators La Follette, Spooner, Tillman, Simmons and others. The diplomatic appropriation bill, carrying $5,154,594, was passed. After a brief discussion between Senators Tillman and Hopkins, Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance, promised that the Tillman resolution asking an inquiry into the banking methods of John R. Walsh should be taken up in committee tomorrow. William Pinkney Whyte, the newly chosen senator from Maryland, took the oath.

House—Four hours were spent in consideration of legislation affecting the District of Columbia. In committee of the whole the house refused to make an additional appropriation for marking the places where American soldiers fell and were interred in Cuba and China.

## NOMINATIONS BY PRIMARY

### Michigan Today Voting on Question of Permanent Reform.

Detroit, June 12.—Primary elections are being held in Michigan today at which the voters are balloting on the question of making permanent the present primary law providing for the nomination of candidates for governor and lieutenant governor by direct vote and the selection of candidates for the other state offices by convention of the party. Delegates are also being selected to the various county conventions which will select the delegates to the state convention. In nine of the congressional districts of the state and a number of the state senatorial and representative districts a vote is being taken on the question of direct nomination of congressmen, senators and representatives. Gov. Fred M. Warner and State Superintendent of Public Instruction Patrick H. Kelley, of Detroit, are respectively the candidates on the Republican ballot for governor and lieutenant-governor, and Woodbridge N. Ferris, of Big Rapids, is the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor.

## PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

New York, June 12.—Frederick A. Burnham, former president of the Mutual Reserve Insurance company, and George Burnham and George D. Eldridge, formerly vice presidents of this company, were arraigned before Judge Cowing today on five indictments, returned by the grand jury against each of them, charging forgery and grand larceny.

Through their counsel, they pleaded not guilty. The date of the trials has not been fixed.

# HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR

## Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Pleasant words are as a honeycomb,
Sweet to the soul and health to the bones.

THURSDAY.

The way to make life miserable is to keep harping on the past so as to belittle and distract the present, painting gloomy pictures of the future.

FRIDAY.

A person must do something in order to be happy; do something that betters society, to make the world a little better, a little richer, a little pleasanter. This is the price of happiness which the Creator has fixed upon the universe.

SATURDAY.

The way to succeed is to forget yesterday, keep busy today and expect great things tomorrow.

SUNDAY.

A cheerful heart is a good medicine;
But a broken spirit drieth up the bones

MONDAY.

The best way to settle most disputes is to quit talking about them. The best way to heal most diseases is to leave off speaking of them.

TUESDAY.

Hatred stirreth up strifes;
But love covereth all transgressions.

## A Good Way to Take a Vacation

Here is the story of a way a tired out woman found to take a vacation without leaving home. Of course, her case will not fit all others, but it is a cheery little story and it may, perhaps, afford a suggestion. It was written by Evelyn Barlow and appears in the June number of the magazine called Health.

"You want to know how I regained my health? All right, I'll tell you. You remember when you left this place two years ago last spring, I was one of the most forlorn, cadaverous-looking women in the whole town. I was afflicted with that horrid disease 'Americanitus,' brought on by my foolish ambition to have things in my house that I could not afford, and dress myself and children as well as some of my neighbors who had double the money to spend that I did. I had become soured and irritable trying to keep pace with them, and finally my health gave out from overwork and worry.

"You know my husband is no money-maker—bless his heart—but is good, and has always provided the necessities of life. I couldn't be satisfied with that, and worried and stewed because I could not have this and that. Every summer it was such a trial to me that I couldn't go away for a trip as so many of my friends did.

"The middle of the July after you left there the crisis came. I had a dizzy spell one hot day while washing, and had to lie down for a couple of hours. As I lay there I had a chance to think and realized that I must have a change of some kind before long or my children would be motherless.

"I put my wits to work and suddenly had an inspiration. I sat up and said to myself: 'I'm going to start on a trip the first day of August. I'm going to have all the commotion, excitement, anticipation and emotions that Mrs. Lewis, my rich neighbor has when she gets ready for her trips to the seashore.'

"Where do you suppose I was going? Why! out on the side porch and take the two little boys—you see Jim was going away on a business trip to be gone a month, so the coast would be clear. When I told him my scheme, he laughed and said, 'Why, little woman, you never could go two days without working, let alone a whole month: You'll stay out there about half a day, then come in and work just that much harder to make up lost time.' I said: 'Jim Reed, I'm going to stay out there one month and do no work to speak of, and when you come back you will see a different looking woman.' He wished me all kinds of success, but I knew he was confident I never would stick to my program.

"The little boys were delighted, and for the next two weeks we had a lively time—and if some professor of psychology could have made a minute examination of my neighbor's brain and mine, he would have undoubtedly proven beyond a doubt that a person can call up the same emotions in planning a trip to the side porch as to the seashore.

"First a carpenter screened in the porch and put a lock on the door. I bought three hammocks for night; packed a box with our plainest and coolest clothing; bought some books with paper bindings that I had been wanting to read for a long time; spread an old strip of carpet on the floor and took out some rocking chairs and a little table—oh, yes — also took the little oil stove for what cooking I might want to do.

Well, the eventful first day of August came—a beautiful day. At eight we kissed Jim good-by as he started on his trip, and at precisely nine we stepped out of the door, I locked it with the full determination not to open it again until the first day of September, and, if you will believe it, I didn't. The first few days were pretty hard on me. It seemed as if I must open that door, go in and scrub, wash or something. It's a dreadful thing for a woman to lose the power of resting. But gradually that feeling wore away, and what a delightful sensation it is to just sit, look up at the blue sky, and feel lazy.

We lived on fruits, nuts and vegetables, occasionally embellished with fish, which we caught in the pond down back of the orchard, said pond also taking the name of Old Orchard Beach—when nearly every evening just before going to bed, or rather going to hammock, we slipped on our bathing suits—alias old clothes—and took a swim, as we called it, in the shallow water near the shore. Our fishing was done from an old leaky rowboat. Two of us would fish, while the third would bale the boat with a tin pail. Oh, we had a lovely time. We played croquet, ball, hide-and-seek, and other games in the cool mornings, and afternoons I read, slept, and entertained neighbors—who were inclined to make fun of me at first.

Why, after the first two weeks I could just sit for two hours and do nothing, which I consider a great accomplishment in this age of unrest.

The first day of September we opened the door, and there we were at home. When Jim came a few days later, he could hardly believe that one month's rest would make such a change in a woman's looks and disposition.

Last summer we screened in that little grape arbor—the vine was dead—and Jim spent his two weeks' vacation with us, then came there nights. We stayed six weeks that time, and now there isn't a healthier and happier woman in the town. What do I care if this one or that one has a few more of this world's goods than I have. I have Jim, the two boys, my health, and can take a nice trip every year. Don't know where we will go this year, but somewhere, I'm sure.

## The Cozy Corner

"Make this a day. There is no gain
In brooding over days to come;
The message of today is plain,
The future's lips are ever dumb.
The work of yesterday is gone—
For good or ill, let come what may;
But now we face another dawn.
Make this a day."

—Selected.

AN APPROVING LETTER.

"Seven X," writing from North Carolina, has this to say regarding a recent letter in the Household:

I wish to express my unqualified admiration and approval of Dr. Francis' "Health Talk" in the Cozy Corner of May 17. It must surely be of much benefit to any who may be in special need of advice, and also to those who are willing to take care of that greatest of everyday blessings—good health—while they are still in possession of it.

On the latter principle, I would respectfully suggest to "Mary Ann," whose letter appeared on the 10th, that she rest as she goes along, and not allow herself to get "all tired out." This is what ages folks before their time. As I practice this doctrine, I hope the editor will make allowances for my not being always "up to date" with my little says.

It is said that Dr. Osler has a mother over a hundred years old. Perhaps he is tired of her. I did not tire of mine, though she lived to be nearly 102.

The expression "up to date" in Seven X's letter reminds the editor of some friends of hers, whose sole end and aim in life is embodied in the sentiment. Everything from religion to table manners is governed, not by any desire to live natural, sincere, beautiful lives, but by the over-weening effort to keep up with their neighbors, and be "up to date."

HAVE YOU AN OBJECT?

I was the old-fashioned child of an old-fashioned mother, who taught me the old-fashioned arts she had learned from her mother. One of these was knitting, and I learned that, from "garter stitch" to "double heel" and "striped" mittens." When my interest lagged, and my stint seemed very long, she used to tie a knot in the yarn a couple of yards from the needles, and in my eagerness to see how quickly I could knit up to that knot I forgot that I was tired of working, and that the task was finished before I realized it.

I find the same conditions hold good to this day. If I have a definite object to attain, my work goes twice as fast, and three times as easily. For instance, this spring I was dawdling along with my cleaning until a friend sent word that she would visit us about the 21st of May. Then I went to work with a will. Every day had its full program, which was carried out to the letter, and by the 21st everything was not only spick and span and in place, but I had re-covered a number of sofa pillows that I had been intending to do "some time" for the last two years!

Of course I know a program of this sort does not always carry out as smoothly as did mine. I was favored with good weather, and good help, throughout my campaign, but planning it beforehand helped systematize it all, and the spur of my friend's expected visit was just what I needed to set my best forces to work.

My husband is a good horseman, and a saying of his in regard to that noblest of animals seems to apply to me, and perhaps will to others of the Household. He says if a horse is held up snugly on the rein by his driver he will keep the road, and go along cheerfully; but if the rein is slack, and he feels that his driver is paying little or no attention, he will wander all over the road! Moral: No slack rein for me!—Mrs. Andrew Gay.

MRS. SARAH SMITH "WONDERS."

I am a farmer's wife, and not much given to moralizing, but I have been laid up with a broken ankle for the last two weeks, and since I was not able to do anything more practical, I have fallen to wondering, and if the Household editor permits, I will introduce you to a few of the mysteries that have occupied the stage of my mind.

In the first place, I wonder that more things do not happen to us. When I think what a tiny misstep resulted in my broken ankle (for instance), when I had been going up and down those cellar stairs for nearly twenty years without any mishap, I am surprised that I have a whole bone in my body!

Yesterday the baby choked at breakfast time, and after the cause of her trouble had been removed and she (and we) had partly gotten over our fright, it struck me as being singular that more people do not choke to death, with the delicate mechanism in our throats exposed as it is, three times 365 days in every year (to say nothing of extras), to chance particles of food that may happen at any time to "go down the wrong way!" I declare it would make us afraid to eat at all, if we stopped to think about it long!

Think of the millions of people who lived and ate grasses, seeds and all, before that horrid little appendix was discovered, and compare the number who continue to do so even now, with no bad results, with the number who are brought to the operating table because of foreign matter in that apparently useless apparatus; though, to be sure, there are more than enough in this latter class as it is!

Take it all in all, I think, considering the complicated framework and wonderful "interior decoration" of our human bodies, we get off remarkably well when we live out our days without any serious disaster.

## TELEPHONE "DON'TS."

Some telephone rules to be observed by everybody are these:

Do not call your friend early in the morning or late at night, unless in cases of absolute necessity; time your telephone calls as you would your personal visits.

Do not call a business man or woman on a business matter out of business hours. They are tired and wish to leave such cares behind when they are at home. Do not hold long conversations over the wire, as you may be hindering an important message; especially is this true if you are using a 'phone in an office or business house. When you answer a call, give your name or number, instead of saying "Hello." The caller will then know if a mistake has been made and save time by ringing off immediately should it not be the right number.

Do not inquire after a sick person by 'phone unless you know the instrument is at a distance from the patient's room, and do not ask many questions in any case. A family is often greatly distressed to be obliged to answer them over a 'phone. Never tell secrets or talk on confidential matters, you cannot know who may hear you, even though you suppose your 'phone is exclusively your own, and when on a party line, it is more than likely that some other will be wishing to use the line, and thus hear all that passes over it.

If you call a friend at meal time, or find she is especially engaged, give your message to the person answering, when possible, or ask that you be called up when your friend is at leisure. The writer has been called to the 'phone from her dinner, and from entertaining a club, to answer a message that could as well have been given to the maid, or to hear a long story in which she had no interest; meanwhile her dinner was spoiling and her guests were neglected. If your neighbor gives you the use of her 'phone for emergencies, do not abuse her kindness by using it for marketing purposes or to visit with your friends, and remember that a long distance call is always charged up to the 'phone from which it was sent.

"Don't kill God's creatures,
Let them joyous live.
Never seek to take the life
Which you can never give."

## A Popular Anonymous Author

There is a woman writer of the present day, who, in spite of widespread notice her books have attracted, prefers to remain unknown.

Six years ago, when The Martyrdom of an Empress was the sensation of the day, a copy fell into the hands of a young colored man who had formerly been the trusted and confidential servant of the author. As he had seen the originals of several of the illustrations adorning the walls of his former employer's boudoir, and had overheard in her drawing-room some of the anecdotes related in its pages, the still unrevealed secret of her identity was, of course, clear to him. He had lost sight of her for some time, and had reason to think she had returned to Europe, but a grateful recollection of her kindness to himself was fanned to the point of enthusiasm by a perusal of her book, and impelled him to follow its career in the review columns of the daily press. But none of the encomiums which were then being universally bestowed upon it seemed to him sufficiently warm, and he at length formed the idea of forwarding his benefactor's interests by giving to the public some information about her personality and mode of life.

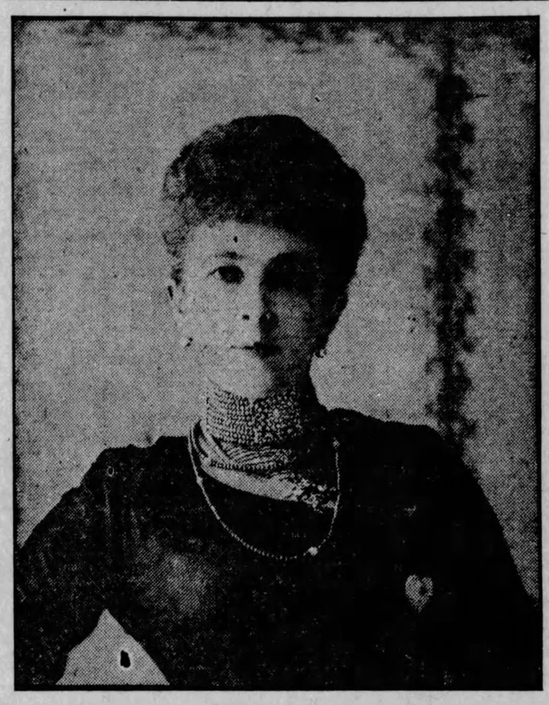
Following this impulse he sent a letter to Jeannette L. Gilder, long prominent in the literary circles of this country, and she at once published it in a syndicated article that appeared in a number of the leading newspapers in the United States. The following is a portion of the letter:

"The authoress is a lady who was for years one of the most admired court beauties of the Austrian capital. Although now almost thirty-eight years old, she is still extremely beautiful—not tall, but with a lovely figure, brown, golden hair like sunshine on a chestnut, large dark-gray eyes, and the smallest hands and feet. She rides, drives, and swims to perfection, and is a lover of flowers, dogs, birds and horses, having always some Great Danes with her when she walks out. She is also a splendid musician, a painter of talent, and models beautiful statues in fuller's earth. • • •

"What education I have I owe to her, for I was quite ignorant when I entered her service, but she was always teaching me, and telling me to be good and to work and to be following my religion, for she is a pious Catholic. • • •

"I knew she had lost lots of money, but she did not seem to mind, and as long as she had him (her husband) and her little child, and her dogs and horses and flowers, she was happy. There were many people who wanted to know her and call on her when she was in this country, but she did not like it, and said she was better off without, and never was annoyed when alone. • • •

"You ought to have seen her when she was over here. She was thirty-five years old then, but she did not look twenty, and somehow she was not like anybody else that I ever saw—she was like a wise little kid at times, but also she showed that she was born above every one else; I mean her manners were so different from other people's. I think that that is just like pretty queens are, although I never saw any, or like luck fairies. I cannot bore you any longer, so good-by."



Two of her books, The Tribulations of a Princess and A Doffed Coronet, are autobiographical and set forth a great deal of the author's personal history. We are permitted to follow her strange story from her loveless childhood in Old World Celtic Brittany, to her close friendship, despite the difference in their years, with the lovely and unfortunate Empress Elizabeth of Austria, her second marriage, her life amid the intrigues of Egyptian diplomatic society, and finally to her loss of fortune and bitter struggle with poverty in New York city. It is a frank narration that only withholds enough to insure the impenetrability of that cloud of mystery which continues to enfold the writer. When one has finished the reading, one knows about all there is to be known, for so few people have of late years been privileged to see the subject of this sketch, that it is a well-nigh impossible task to say much about her daily life and personality. That she lives in the seclusion of a beautifully poetical country place, where only a few valued friends are ever admitted, is known. There she spends both summer and winter, wholly satisfied with the quiet and peaceful life which has followed the storm and stress so graphically set forth by her in A Doffed Coronet, anxious only to avoid that publicity which is the lot of those who labor brilliantly with the pen.

Last winter the first novel of this writer was published. The Trident and the Net, is its title, and Breton life is the subject of the scenes portrayed.

## THE LAND OF "PRETTY SOON."

I know of a land where the streets are paved
With the things we meant to achieve;
It is walled with the money we meant to have saved,
And the pleasures from which we grieve.

The kind words unspoken, the promises broken,
And many a coveted boon
Are stowed away there in that land somewhere—
The land of "Pretty Soon."

There are uncut jewels, of possible fame,
Lying about in the dust,
And many a noble and lofty aim
Covered with mould and rust.

And, oh, this place, while it seems so near
Is farther away than the moon!
Though our purpose is fair, yet we never get there—
The land of "Pretty Soon."

It is farther at noon than it is at dawn,
Farther at night than at noon;
Oh, let us beware of that land down there—
The land of "Pretty Soon."

—The King's Own.

## The Making of Pencils

Every one uses lead pencils, but like most of the common utilities of life, "every one" does not know how they are made. In the June number of Youth, Gordon Grant tells the story of the pencil-making process and as it is an interesting bit of information; the account is reproduced for the benefit of The Blade Young Folks.

How many know that lead pencils are not lead pencils? They are not, for they do not contain a particle of lead. The marking substance is graphite, or plumbago, a metal not a bit like lead. Graphite is composed of from 90 to 95 per cent carbon, slightly mixed with iron, sand, alumina, lime and magnesia. It is of a grayish-black color, with a soft greasy touch, and is generally found in lumps between layers of slate.

The best quality of graphite is mined at Ticonderoga, New York, that found in the island of Ceylon ranking next. It is also mined in Germany, Austria, Siberia, Cumberland (England), Sonora (California), Brandon, (Vermont), Sturbridge (Massachusetts), Fishkill (New York), and in small quantities in the Ottawa region of Canada.

Many years ago pencils were made of lead, which produced light, dim lines, and when graphite was first found it was incorrectly called "black lead," because it made a much darker mark than the metal. From this fact arose the name commonly given to these pencils.

Graphite is chiefly used in making pencils, although because of its resistance to heat, a great deal of it is made up into pots of different sizes and shapes, called crucibles, in which iron, gold, silver and other metals are melted. It is also placed on machinery of various descriptions, because it makes the wheels, pulleys and the like run smoothly, and it forms the chief ingredient of stove blacking.

In the manufacture of pencils, the mineral is first placed in what are known as cannon-ball mills, because the substance treated is ground to powder by heavy metal balls. After this it is washed in a very queer-looking apparatus, consisting of four casks, arranged on a series of shelves or platforms, one rising above the other. It is thrown into the water in the upper cask, and the heavy grains sink, while the lighter and finer remain near the surface. These are drawn off by means of a spigot, situated about one-third of the distance from the top of the cask, into the cask on the next platform below, where the same settling of the grains take place. This process is kept up until the finest portions are at last drained off into the bottom cask. As a matter of course, the others contain graphite of varied degrees of fineness. Often lime and other impure substances are found, and these are removed by means of acids, and the graphite made as pure as possible.

The next process consists in mixing the graphite with a kind of pipe-clay suited to the purpose, the greater part of which is imported from Bavaria. Before mixing, however, this clay, which is of a blue color and very fine grain, is washed and treated in the same manner as the graphite. The contents of the lowest cask are selected for the finest grades of pencils, while those of less value are made from that found in the other tubs, the material in the one on the top platform being kept for pencils of the coarsest grades, and mixed with clay of equal coarseness. Your pencil sometimes scratches the paper merely and makes no mark. That is because the graphite from which it was made came from the upper cask.

After mixing the graphite and clay with water, the mass is placed in paint-mills, from which it issues in the form of a moderately thick paste. Upon this mixture depends the hardness or softness of a pencil. Very soft pencils contain a small amount of clay, while hard ones contain a large quantity of it.

The paste is then put into a "bag press," a wedge-shaped bag of woolen stuff, which resembles the bags used for pressing oil from cottonseed or flaxseed, in order to free it from water. The result is a thick, but flexible mass. This is then taken to the cylinders of presses standing near. These presses have round holes in their bottoms, the holes varying in size according to the sizes of leads desired. A heavy weight presses the spongy mixture through the hole upon a board placed beneath, and after a sufficient quantity is collected the board is taken away, its contents straightened, dried and placed in what are known as "formers," and cut to the standard length of pencils, which is about seven inches.

The "leads" are now taken in forty-gross lots, placed in melting-pots or crucibles and subjected to a white heat for a period of about three hours, the length of time depending upon the greater or less quantity of clay used in making the "leads." They are then ready for placing in the wooden coverings.

Florida supplies all the pencil factories in the world with the soft fine-grained red cedar used in making the casings of pencils. The wood is sawed into thin slabs, seven inches long, and two and one-eighth inches in breadth, and these are placed in a kiln and thoroughly dried. They are next planed and grooved by a machine especially designed for that purpose. It is a very ingenious affair, planing the sides, and at the same time cutting six narrow, parallel grooves in each slab, which is thus fitted to form a half of six pencils.

The "leads" are laid in these furrows or groves by hand, one girl inserting them, another applying glue to the halves, and another joining grooved face to grooved face; after which the slabs are placed in a screw press, where they are allowed to stay for twenty-four hours under very heavy pressure, in order to set and dry the glue.

These slabs have next to be divided into single pencils, and this is done by a set of cutters which slice the pencils apart lengthwise and at the same time give them the shape in which they are sold to the user, either round or six-sided.

The coloring of the pencils is done by means of a clever contrivance consisting of a wooden trough or hopper, in which the pencils are placed. They drop one by one upon rollers, which grasp them and push them quickly through a vessel containing the staining fluid. From this vessel they pass out upon an endless belt, and while being carried along by it are dried before reaching the turn, where they fall in to a box, to be placed in the varnishing machine, made on the same principal as the stainer. They are polished by being passed through small steel rollers. The ends are then cut to a regular length by another machine, and nothing remains to be done except the stamping on each pencil of the grade, the name of the maker, trade mark, etc., and packing them up in suitably labeled bundles.

Red, blue, green and other colored pencils are composed of clay and coloring matter, prepared in a manner somewhat like that followed in making the black variety, the mixture being ground with hot wax of stearine—a kind of tallow or suet chiefly used in candlemaking. The casing, staining, polishing, varnishing and finishing are done in exactly the same manner as described.

## Gathered Together

DON'T WORRY.

Little trials and vexations,
That arise along the way,
Little things that try the patience,
Little hurts of every day,
Little troubles, little crosses,
Little bickerings of strife,
Little wounds and little losses,
Such is Life.

There are worries and heartburning,
But whatever ill befall,
Here's a lesson for our learning:
Be sweet-tempered through it all.
Although petty natures try you,
Be great-hearted all the while;
Keep serene and pass them by you
With a smile.

What's the use of being nettled
At the things you can't prevent?
Why get rattled and unsettled
At each merest accident?
Mend whatever can be mended
And forget about the rest,
Go your way and be contented;
Do your best.

LIFE'S LITTLE THINGS.

A wild bird's song is a little thing—lost in the deeps of a frowning sky.

And yet as it falls on a listening ear and leaves its message of melody, earth's green seems brighter and life is sweeter all through an autumn day.

The coo of a babe is a little thing—meaningless sound from a vacant mind.

But 'tis the only sound that all nations heed; the one clear language all races know.

A mother's love is a little thing—too soon, alas, forgot!

But it typifies to blind humankind the love and trust and hope divine that bear with patience calm and sweet the wilful wrongs in these lives of ours.

A passing smile is a little thing—lost in a world of toil and care.

And yet the soul with gloom oppressed and the life grown wearied with burdens hard will happier be in the afterglow of a smile that is warmly kind.

A kindly word is a little thing—a breath that goes and a sound that dies.

But the heart that gives and the heart that hears may know that it sings and sings and sings till at last it blends with the wild bird's song and the coo of babes in what men call the celestial choir.

MISS GOULD SHUNS PUBLICITY

Miss Helen Gould shrinks from being conspicuous, and resolutely declines to be a public figure, in spite of her public spirit and public usefulness. When her town house on Fifth avenue is closed and she comes in from Irvington, she does not take a suite at any gorgeous hotel. She goes to the Martha Washington, that admirable refuge for smaller incomes than hers, and she dines in the public dining room. There she is not distinguishable, by richness or "smartness" of attire, from half the other young women who enjoy its hospitality.

CURIOUS FACTS.

In China the royal color is yellow. All the palaces belonging to the emperor are built or painted that color, and it is a capital offense for any private person to use it.

Since 1870 the French government has experienced more changes of ministry than any other European nation. Since the fall of Napoleon III's empire, nearly forty different changes have been experienced.

The finest thermometer in the world is at the Johns Hopkins university. This wonderful instrument is valued at $10,000, and is known as Professor Rowland's thermometer. The marks on the glass are so fine that they require to be magnified in order that they may be read.

In Central Asia, near the Caspian Sea, is a scented lake of beautiful rose color, while the banks are covered with salt crystals as white as snow. From the waters of this lake there arises a flower-like odor. The color and the odor are supposed to be caused by vegetable matter in the depths.

France, with twenty-one gallons a head, is the greatest consumer of wine; the United States, with half a gallon a head yearly, the smallest. English people average a fraction more.

At Peking the heat in summer ranges from 90 degrees to 100 degrees Fahr., but the winters are so cold that from December to March all the rivers are frozen.

The world's railway mileage, according to latest figures, is 491,120, of which total North America possesses 221,697 miles. More than half has been built since 1880.

The railways of the world arranged in a straight line would reach to the moon and back again to the earth.

Bishops, on their consecration, receive a ring, to be worn on the third finger of the right hand, in order to indicate ecclesiastical authority.

Roosevelt is the only native of New York who ever became President.

USEFUL HINTS.

For washing delicate silks and ribbons, use common potato instead of soap. Grate two, good sized potatoes and dissolve in a pail of warm water and wash the goods as if it were soapsuds, rinsing thoroughly. Goods washed in this way have a fresher appearance than when cleansed with anything else.

Sometime the bottom of a coal scuttle will wear out while the upper part is in good condition. Do not throw it away on this account, but cut a wooden circle—the top of a tobacco or candy pail is easy to fit—and fasten it in with small nails, which can easily be driven through the sides of the scuttle. Should there be a space around the edge of this false bottom, fill it with plaster of paris which, when it has hardened, will be as strong as the wood itself and your coal scuttle will be as good as new.

Do not use a rubber band to hold silver spoons together. The sulphur used in the rubber will form a sulphide of silver and leave a black mark that will require a powerful acid to remove.

## THE COOK.

Pineapple Sponge With Strawberries.

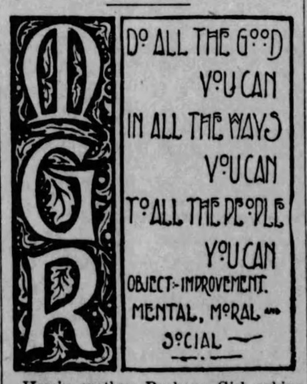
Grate sufficient pineapple to make half a pint, add a cupful of sugar and let it boil for two minutes, then dissolve in it a tablespoonful of gelatine which has been softened in half a cupful of cold water. When the gelatine is dissolved, take from the fire and stir in a teaspoonful of lemon or vanila extract, and turn into a bowl set in a pan of cold water or cracked ice. Beat occasionally with an egg beater until it begins to set, then fold in a cupful of whipped cream and a little more sugar if needed. Pack in ice and salt for three or four hours, turn out of the mold for serving with strawberries.

Vanilla Puffs.

Put one-fourth cupful of butter and a cupful of hot milk into an earthen stewpan over the fire. When hot add a quarter of a cupful each of flour and sugar sifted together and cook, stirring constantly until smooth and thick. Take from the fire and add the beaten yolks of three eggs and mix thoroughly. Flavor with vanila and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Bake in buttered gem pans for twenty minutes. Serve with strawberry sauce.

Strawberry Sauce.

Cream one-third cupful of butter with one cupful of sugar, then add gradually the beaten white of one egg and a cupful of mashed strawberries. If the egg and berries are not added gradually it will not make the sauce light. Chill and serve.




Here's another Buckeye Girl asking for admittance—I notice most of the applicants say "If I am admitted I will write something interesting next time." It seems to me it would be just as well to try to make the first letter of sufficient interest to help guarantee the writer's admission.

Working along that line of reasoning, I am about to tell you of a new game I invented one rainy day not long ago. If you want to try it, take paper and pencil and sit down before any favorite picture hanging on your wall, and see how much you can get out of it to write down. For instance: Right over my head, as I write, hangs a little colored print. Heavily tapestried walls form the background; in front is spread a large rug, and facing this rug, sit three young girls.

The oldest is perhaps sixteen, and is playing the violin. Leaning upon her lap is a child of four or five, and at one side, her elbows on the arm of her chair and her hands supporting her earnest little face, is another of ten years.

The faces of all three are flushed, as if by the reflection of the fire on the hearth before which the rug is spread, and the younger ones have an expression of rapt interest while the player seems to have gone quite outside the present into the realm of melody.

I read it in this way. The girls are sisters, perhaps orphans, the eldest filling the mother's place to the others, and her gift of music is made a source of joy to them all as they sit in the gloaming of a wintry day.

The hearth and fire are not in the picture, but are suggested by the presence of the great rug and the warm glow on the three faces. The violinist is dressed in a soft pink gown, the second in blue and the little girl in white. The coloring is very delicate, and the whole picture breathes culture and refinement. Somebody else say something, please!—"Kate, of Ohio."

As our membership depends on our sending a letter about something of interest to the other members, I come this morning with a query, made in no spirit of disrespect to the paper in which this appears, even though I have not "read it for ages."

Why should the example given each week in the O. W. C. department be called an Arithmetical Problem, when almost any of them can be worked more easily by geometry or trigonometry?

Are there no other M. G. Rs. in the state of Pennsylvania, or am I alone to speak for the Keystone state? Of our mountains it can be said that they show the pleasure or displeasure of God, as some of them are covered with stones, and are good for nothing, while on the other side, some are rounded and make good farm land. I will now retire, leaving the field open for some one else.—Bellefontaine.

Hello, boys and girls! Will you admit a truant? I would have written sooner, but etc., etc., etc.

I have had some queer experiences in housekeeping. When I was a girl of 12, my mother went on a visit and I helped the boys cook. One day I took a notion to make a pie for dinner, so I put some lard and flour in a dish and began to work it as I had seen my mother do many a time, but as I looked at it I imagined there was not enough shortening in it, so I worked in some more. I repeated this a few times, added a little water, rolled it out and put it in the tin.

I used raspberries for filling, and soon had my pie in the oven with a good fire going. When I opened the oven door later on to see how it was baking I found it a bubbling mess! The crust was all melted and the fat was mingling with the berries. I let it simmer and boil for a long time, and then took it out, very much disgusted with my luck, and was still more so when the boys laughed at it.

I vowed then I would never make a pie again, but I have, and can now make good pie crust, though for a long while after my first effort I was always fearful of getting too much shortening in it.

I am now learning to be a dressmaker. How many of the M. G. R. girls have taken up sewing, and how do they like it?—Star Lorne of Wis.

Dear M. G. Rs.: I have written but once since I was accepted as one of you, but while I cannot write anything of much interest, I love to read the letters the rest write.

I am married and have two little children, a boy and a girl. I wear my badge nearly everywhere I go, but have never seen one like it. Why does not O. P. E. visit our circle any more? —W. Va. Girl No. 2.

Good morning M. G. Rs. Will you please let me come in? As I am a stranger I will not stay very long. I wish more of the members would write a little oftener. Where has "Addie" gone? I have not heard from her for a long time.—Violin Girl.

Miss Prudence wishes to call attention to the suggestion in the letter written by Kate of Ohio.

If you wish to become one of the M. G. R. band, bethink yourself of some interesting incident in your home life, or that of your friends, and write it down, sending it with your request for admittance. It will render your acceptance much more sure, and will be a saving of time (both for you and for the Chaperon), stationery and postage.

Moreover, it taxes the editor's patience sorely to receive one of those half-hearted epistles, promising to do better next time. She naturally thinks: "Why not this time?" and often has to resist a strong desire to drop the application into the waste-basket.

## Banner Puzzlers

FOR APRIL

New Work .....Buckeye Jr.
Solutions .....W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was, according to the Dutch, the inventor of printing, and was born at Haarlem about the year 1370. The time of the invention ascribed to him must have fallen between the years 1420 and 1426. He at first worked in secret, because, he being a sacristan, his art, if known, would have brought him into unpleasant collision with the manuscript-writing clergy, whose productions he tried to imitate, even to the abbreviations. As custom increased he had to take on apprentices, and one of these, a German named Johann, making use of the confusion which was occasioned by his master's death in 1439, stole all his types and matrices and fled to Mayence. This thieving Johann is supposed to have been Johann Gansfleisch, a member of the Gutenberg family. His master's memory is held in due honor in his native town; the site of his house is pointed out with pride, and a bronze statue of him was erected with national solemnity in the market place at Haarlem, July 16th, 1856.

ANABEL LEE.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two ships, opposite, 90 miles apart; one sails north 4 miles per hour; the other northwest 5 miles per hour. How far will they sail before meeting?

(It is inferred, though the author does not say so, that the slower ship "stands away" to the west from the faster.)

BUCKEYE JR.

3.—ANAGRAM.

'Twas lovely Josephine who said,
("O! Papa, nab Leon!
Torn) is my heart with grief and woe,
I'm parted from my own."

A. R. ALC.

4.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

O X X O
O X X O
O X X O
O X X O
O X X O
O X X O
O X X X X O

1.—To quiet; to soothe.
2.—Signifying within.
3.—Note of the equine hybrid.
4.—Girl's name.
5.—List of members of any society.
6.—Gait of a horse.
7.—Frothy.

Primals denote a condition, finals a virtue, and the former depends largely on the latter for its maintenance.

CLEO DAVIS.

5.—QUERY.

Know anything about a gentleman named Damocles?

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Those whom we most love and admire are those to whom the thought of self seems never to occur; who simply, and with no ulterior aim—with no thought whether it will be pleasant to themselves, or unpleasant—do that which is good, and right, and generous."

BELLE BURRITT.

Answers to Puzzles of May 31st.

1.—John Dryden.
2.—Words forming diamond—S, bug, durra, busiest, suricates, greater, aster, ter (reversed ret) S.
3.—22.34.
4.—Bread-brad, chain-shin, , three-thee, mitre-mire, aphis-apis. Dropped centrals, earth.
5.—The original Peter Pindar was Dr. John Wolcot, born in England, 1738, died in 1819.
6.—Robert Browning wrote:
"The year's at the Spring, and day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven, the hillside's dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing, the snail's on the thorn;
God's in His heaven, all's right with the world."

Chat.

There was another nice class in the 'Cademy today. Some of the recitations had been delayed on the way, but they were all credited up in the proper place.

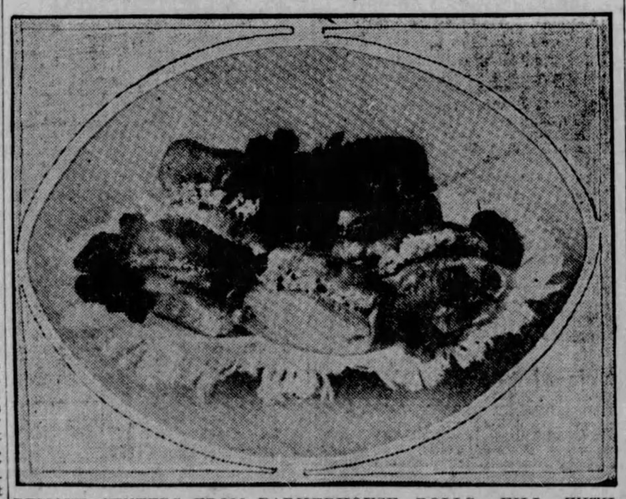
Perry Cross, A. R. Alc, Hawkeye, Pauline, Lewis J. Baird, Mrs. H. Larned, Geo. W. Haselton, and W. P. E. were the faithful ones.

A. R. Alc, send in your solutions, by all means. The Schoolmistress is always glad to have a good list of them.

Good lesson, Hawkeye. Thank you for "best wishes."

Pauline, poetical license extends to puzzle-making. Be glad that "pic-knees" were not introduced into that bouquet.

## DELICIOUS WEDDING ROLLS.



REMOVE CENTERS FROM PARKERHOUSE ROLLS, FILL WITH CHICKEN SALAD AND ARRANGE ON A DISH AND GARNISH WITH NASTURTIUMS.—What to Eat.

## QUEEN ALLOWED $165,000

### Radicals May Ask for Accounting of Annual Expenses.

London, June 11.—The exact annual cost of the royal family to England is rarely definitely known. It has been estimated ordinarily to be $6,500,00—a sum which, an American diplomat once said, is not excessive, "considering the fact that the American multi-millionaires, aided by their lawyers, succeed in swindling the public treasury out of that much in taxes yearly."

The present Radical parliament is going to study the appropriations for the maintenance of royalty more closely than did the preceding Tory parliament. It is possible that the Radicals will insist that the expense of the maintenance of royalty, direct or indirect, shall be kept in a separate account, so that the public may be able to tell at a glance precisely what it is.

It is said that the king's privy purse, which is really his majesty's salary, is $50,000 a year, out of which his majesty allows the queen $165,000. This salary, however, is not all his majesty derives from the English people. The following is the annual revenue of the king, as admitted by public officials:

| | |
|---|---|
| Privy purse | $ 550,000 |
| King's personal staff | 52,500 |
| Lord steward's department | 690,000 |
| Lord chamberlain's department | 547,500 |
| Master of horse department | 370,000 |
| Maintenance of royal palaces | 50,000 |
| Mistress of robes' department | 28,650 |
| Royal bounty | 45,000 |
| Alms and charities | 22,000 |
| Unappropriated | 40,050 |
| | $2,395,700 |

The king also derives huge rentals from his various estates. From the duchy of Lancaster he gets $300,000; the Sandringham estate yields $35,000; London rents from royal estates amount to $1,110,000, and $3,665 comes from the New Forest, which is worth $10,000,000.

Various other sums are drawn from the treasury for the royal palaces and parks, and salaries for numerous royal appointments. The item of $535,000 appeared in the latest list for the maintenance of the new royal yacht for a year.

The following members of the royal family draw saralies amounting altogether to $895,000:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prince of Wales | $100,000 |
| Duchy of Cornwall revenue (to Prince of Wales | 300,000 |
| Princess of Wales | 60,000 |
| King's three daughters | 90,000 |
| Duke of Connaught | 125,000 |
| Princess Christian | 30,000 |
| Duchess of Argyle | 30,000 |
| Princess Henry of Battenberg | 30,000 |
| Duchess of Albany | 30,000 |
| Duke of Cambridge | 60,000 |
| Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz | 15,000 |

With various other queer items, such as "lomage money," $2,675, and "royal post groats and white rents," $81,080, the ascertained total of the public money spent on royalty yearly is just $6,337,840.

## LONGWORTHS IN LONDON

### Were Met by Ambassador Reid and Embassy Staff.

London, June 11.—After a voyage, which both declared to be the most pleasant in their experience, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth reached London early yesterday afternoon.

On arriving in London Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were met by Ambassador Reid and the members of the embassy staff.

The afternoon was spent in resting. In the evening there was a family dinner which was attended by members of the embassy staff. Today Mr. and Mrs. Longworth saw London, no engagements having been made for the day. In the evening they may visit the Alhambra with Mr. and Mrs. Reid for the first production of the new ballet "L'Amour."

It has not yet been announced whether King Edward will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, but it is expected they will dine with him at Ascot Heath during Ascot week.

Queen Alexandra, being still in mourning for her father, is not accepting any but court engagements, and therefore will not accompany King Edward to the dinner at Dorchester house Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth thoroughly enjoyed the Atlantic voyage and joined with the other passengers in the sports and amusements incident to the trip. The weather from land to land was splendid, the delay to the St. Louis being caused by bad coal and a slight fog.

## BRIDE HAS LONG NAME

### Marriage Ceremony Made Longer in Consequence.

London, June 11.—Eleven high-sounding, polysyllabic names were read out by Canon Benham when he announced the bride's name at the wedding of Miss Lyonella Tollemache and Frederick Nunnerley.

The bride's name in full was Lyonella Fredegunda Cuthberga Ethelswytha Ideth Ysabel Grace Monica de Orellana Plantagenet Tollemache.

Mrs. Nunnerley belongs to a fine old Cheshire family, the head of which is Lord Tollemache, whose long lineage provides the sons and daughters with strings of noble-sounding names. Her brother is burdened with sixteen names, a sister has the same number, and another sister, Mrs. Astley Cooper, has fifteen.

## 350 REBELS ARE KILLED

### Natallan Forces Met Chief Bambaata's Troops.

Durban, Natal, June 11.—Natallan forces under Colonels Mackenzie and Barker have had a severe fight with rebels in the Mome valley. The rebels were defeated, 350 of them being killed, including the important Chief Mehlokazulu.

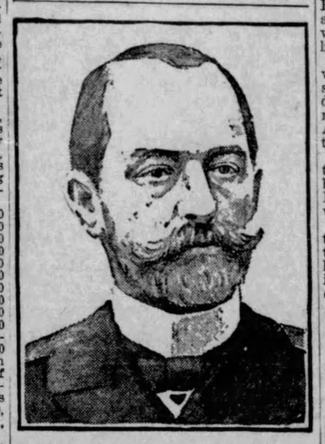
The Natallans lost Captain MacFarlane, of the Transvaal rifles, and Lieutenant Marsden, killed, and several troopers wounded. It is reported that Chief Bambaata was wounded in the fight. The rebels fled, demoralized.

## ROJESTVENSKY INDICTED

### Trial Set for July 4—Conviction Means Death.

St. Petersburg, June 7.—The naval court of inquiry has presented an indictment against Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, who commanded the Russian fleet at the battle of the Sea of Japan, and the officers of the torpedo boat destroyer Bedovia, which engaged and sank a Japanese torpedo boat.

The trial of the indicted officers has



VICE ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY.

been fixed for July 4. The penalty is death.

The Rech says that General Rennenkampff, who commanded the Cossack cavalry division during the war with Japan, has preferred charges against Lieutenant General Linevitch, who was commander of the Russian army in Manchuria, for holding communications with the revolutionary committee of the railroad men during the strike on the Siberian railroad.

## RECEIVED BY THE POPE

### Archbishop Farley Complimented by Pius X.

Rome, June 9.—Archbishop Farley, of New York, was received in private audience by Pope Pius X. The pontiff listened with interest to the prelate's report of conditions in the archdiocese of New York, and at its conclusion expressed his appreciation of the zeal for the faith demonstrated by the results

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY.

shown of the efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of New York.

"You are," said the pope to Archbishop Farley, "next door to us. New York has become one of the nearest diocese to Rome through fast steamers."

The pope gave Archbishop Farley a large gold medal bearing his likeness.

## SPANISH CABINET QUITS

### Premier Moret Presents His Resignation to the King.

Madrid, June 7.—Premier Moret today presented to the king the resignation of the entire cabinet.

## 10 KILLED; 10 WOUNDED

**Germans and Hottentots Engaged in a Fierce Battle.**

Berlin, June 11.—Two German officers and eight men were killed, and ten men were wounded, June 4, in a fight with Hottentots between Warmbad and the Fish river.

## QUEEN BARS DIVORCEE

### Mrs. Langhorne Astor Falls to Secure Court Presentation.

London, June 11.—That Mrs. Langborne Astor has not been presented at court as a bride has given rise to a report that Queen Alexandra has made absolute her rule not to receive any woman who has been a party to a divorce, even though innocent. When the queen makes up her mind her august spouse cannot move her. She has never forgiven Lord Rothschild for having invited to meet her at a reception he gave three years ago a very prominent New York divorcee and her new husband.

However it is assumed that King Edward has not strongly asserted himself, seeing that William Waldorf Astor's daughter-in-law is concerned for his majesty is resentful because the elder Astor has never shown him any attentions.

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid intervened to secure young Mr. Astor's presentation, but in vain, although he was aided by Lord Althorpe, the lord chamberlain, who is a special friend of the queen.

Social prominence has been quickly attained by Mrs. Shonts. Her daughters, the Misses Marguerite and Theodora, have been the talk of the American world in London. The girls are voted to be charming.

## DUCHESS IS CROWDED OUT

**Grace of Marlborough Couldn't Get in at House Warming.**

London, June 11.—It is not often that a duchess has the experience that befell Her Grace of Marlborough—that of being turned from a door she wished to enter. The duchess, who takes a serious inter-

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH

est in political questions, found herself crowded out when she attempted to assist at the housewarming of the Ladies' Imperial club, the first club to introduce politics into "Petticoat Lane," as Dover street is nicknamed for its many feminine club houses.

The duchess had accepted office as a vice president of the club, but her experience may alter her intentions. Lily Duchess of Marlborough and the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, with the Duchess of Somerset, the Countess of Limerick, Lady McCalmont and Miss Alice Balfour, also Lady Inchiquin, mother-in-law of Signor Marconi, are some of the vice presidents of a club that opens with 2,000 members, most of whom were at the house warming, or tried to be.

Woman's suffrage will not be on the program of the fair politicians of "Petticoat Lane."

## GREEKS QUIT ROUMANIA

### Economic War Is Likely to Follow.

Athens, June 9.—The Greek minister at Bucharest has been ordered to announce the rupture of diplomatic relations with Roumania and all Greek officials have been directed to quit Roumania.

The trouble between Greece and Roumania is due to the fact that the sultan of Turkey, in May, 1905, issued an irade officially recognizing the Roumanians, or Kutza-Vlach, element in Macedonia. This caused irritation among the Greeks, who boycotted those employing the Roumanian language in church services.

The Greek government also complained of the general insecurity of Greeks in Roumania, several of whom had been expelled.

As it is not possible for Greeks and Roumania to attack each other on land or sea the only damage they can inflict on each other is through an economic war, which may begin next month, and the existing commercial treaties between the two countries.

## VICTORY FOR RAILROADS

### Export Rebate Cases Dismissed at Kansas City.

Kansas City, June 11.—In the United States district court here today, the cases against the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways, charged with granting rebates on export shipments, and against D. H. Kresky, a Kansas City freight broker, charged with conspiracy to obtain rebates for shippers, were dismissed at the suggestion of A. E. Van Valkenburgh, the district attorney.

## SOCIALIST'S IDEAL OF TOIL

### Declares 11 Minutes of Work a Day Enough to Support World

Paris, June 11.—Eleven minutes' work a day for every man, is the ideal of Socialism that Jules Guesde, deputy from Boubaix, has set up.

He has calculated that in a properly constituted society, in which the modern machinery of America is employed, no man need work more than eleven minutes in the twenty-four hours. M. Guesde bases his theory on the calculation that the work of seven men is sufficient to grow enough corn, thresh it, grind it into flour and cook enough bread to provide for 1,000 persons.

Deputy Guesde says: "If the work of seven men suffices to provide food for one thousand, that would mean that seven full days' work by the whole community would provide for one thousand days' material necessities. The secret of the freeing of humanity from labor lies in proper organization."

## BIG DAMAGE TO CROPS

### Heavy Rains Play Havoc in Vicinity of Butler, Pa.

Butler, Pa., June 7.—Continuous thunderstorms and heavy rains last night have resulted in the greatest flood in this section in half a century.

Between Boydstown and North Hope, the downpour resembled a cloudburst. Five feet of water is pouring over the sluiceway of the Boydstown dam, and the water at noon was within a few inches of the top of the dam. Kearns Meadow, north of Butler, is covered with nine feet of water. The Kearns bridge is entirely submerged and the high water has stopped the machinery of the pumping station of the Butler Water company. Work also has been suspended in the Davis Lead Works, Hamilton Bottle Works, part of the Standard Steel Works and a number of smaller factories.

Thousands of dollars' worth of lumber have been washed away from the Purvis Cornelius and William Wick lumber yards and farmers in the creek bottoms have suffered immense damage to crops.

Five feet of water surrounds houses in the lower portions of Butler, and scores of families were taken from their dwellings. Every railroad entering the city is disabled by the water and no mail trains have reached Butler today. Long stretches of track are reported to have been washed away.

## PRIME MINISTER DEAD

### Richard John Seddon Expires on Board Steamer.

Sydney, N. S. W., June 11.—Richard John Seddon, prime minister of New Zealand, died from heart failure last evening aboard the steamer Owestry Grange, on which he had embarked yesterday morning to return to New Zealand. The steamer put back into Sydney. Mr. Seddons was 61 years old.

Mr. Seddon's death was totally unexpected. He had been in Australia since the middle of May. He came here to consult Alfred Deeakin, the prime minister of Australia, on important questions, mainly those concerning the New Hebrides. He visited the principal towns making vigorous speeches and receiving deputations on various matters interesting to Australia, such as colonial preference and alien immigration. He made a speech at Sydney Saturday, declaring that it was a suicidal policy for the colonies to send trade to foreign countries, thus enabling them to strengthen their navies. Trade, he said, should go to the motherland to assist in strengthening the British navy.

## MRS. DECKER RE-ELECTED

### Is Chosen President of Federation of Women's Clubs.

St. Paul, June 7.—Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker was re-elected unanimously as president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She is a woman of great magnetism and charm. She has lived in Denver, Colo., since 1887, and is the widow of Judge Decker. She is one of the leading club women of the country and is an ardent advocate of equal suffrage.

Mrs. Decker was born at Holyoke,

SARAH PLATT DECKER.

Mass., and lived for a number of years on Long Island before moving to Denver. She has served as vice president of the National Federation and also has been at the head of the federation in Colorado. She is described as ample and hearty, and with a direct, positive way of saying what she thinks—a typical western woman, with a jolly laugh and a firm grasp—a woman who naturally would expect to take the short cut of common sense to any conclusion.

## REBS ARE SUCCESSFUL

### In Guatemala, According to Private Advices.

New York, June 7.—A private despatch received in this city today from the republic of Salvador reports that the success of the revolutionists in Guatemala is assured, and that the statements to the contrary given out by the government of Guatemala are untrue.

## EARTHQUAKE AT MANILA

### Shocks Believed to Have Been Severe on Samar Island.

Manila, June 7.—Three slight earthquake shocks were felt in Manila on June 5 and 6, the last at 8:30 p. m. on the sixth instant.

The shocks are believed to have been severe on the island of Samar, but no details have been received.

## TOO SUDDEN, SAYS BRYAN

### Receives First News of Conventions Endorsing Him.

Berlin, June 11.—"This is too sudden," said William J. Bryan, with a laugh, when he was told today of the adoption by recent state Democratic conventions of resolutions favoring his nomination for the presidency of the United States in 1908.

"This is the first announcement of this news to me," Mr. Bryan continued. "I have been off the main caravan route for some time and have been absorbed in what I have been seeing and doing."

Mr. Bryan has been moving so rapidly since he left Vienna on Friday, that letters and telegrams for him did not reach him until today. As to the possibility

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

of his nomination he had little to say, declaring it is too early to speak of that question, but taking up the subject of the political requirements of the day, he said:

"Before leaving home I tried to distinguish between Democracy and what can properly be called socialism. Democracy recognizes competition as legitimate and tried to protect the competitive principle from attack. Socialism sees competition as an evil to be eliminated by public ownership and operation of all means of production and distribution.

**Defines the Platform.**

"While this distinction between Democracy and socialism should not be overlooked, the Democratic platform must be one of progress and reform and not merely of opposition to Republican policies or Socialistic ideas. In our fight for the absolute elimination of private monopolies and for the regulation of corporations in general, it is necessary that the party shall be free from any suspicion of alliance with the corporate interests that have been dominating American politics. To this end compaign contributions must be limited to those who have the public interest to advance. I trust that public sentiment will require all parties to keep their books open so that hereafter no party will be under private obligations to shield corporate offenders."

**Touches on Beef Trust.**

Alluding to conditions in the meat industry, Mr. Bryan said: "The beef trust is not different in character and methods from other trusts. The inevitable tendency of a private monopoly is to increase the price of a product and to lower the quality. Why should anyone expect anything else from a trust than the lowering of quality when a monopoly is established? Observe, I have used the word private monopoly, not public. In a private monopoly a private interest is set up against those of the whole people. Quite a different principle comes into operation when the interest of the whole people is alone in view."

Herman Ridder, of the New York Staats Zeitung, and Mr. Bryan had a long talk today on the political situation in the United States.

Mr. Bryan will leave here for St. Petersburg tomorrow, and from there will visit Sweden and Norway. He will arrive in England early in July and will then visit France, Italy and Switzerland. He expects to sail on the Princess Irene from Gibraltar on August 22 and to arrive in New York on August 29.

## GOREMYKIN STEPS OUT

### Rumored That Russian Minister Has Resigned.

St. Petersburg, June 9.—The Bourse Gazette today prints a statement that the Goremykin ministry resigned yesterday evening. No confirmation of the report is obtainable at this hour.

**500 BRITISH SCHOOL MARMS COMING TO U. S.**

London, June 7.—Arrangements have been completed under a plan outlined by Alfred Mosely to send, between November and March, five hundred British teachers to the United States and Canada to study educational systems of the two countries. They will be chosen from all parts of the United Kingdom and will represent all the classes in the schools.

## WAS SHOWERED WITH GOLD

**Russian Revolutionist Arouses Enthusiasm in Chicago.**

Chicago, June 9.—Amid scenes of wild enthusiasm, a Jewish audience of 2,200 persons, many of them women and girls, showered gold and silver coins and paper money on the platform of the West Side auditorium, Center avenue and Taylor street, last night in response to the appeal of the Russian refugee, Gregory Maxim, for funds in aid of the Russian revolution.

For more than twenty minutes the shower of money descended and rolled at the feet of the visiting Russian, who was president of the "Baltic Republic" for the few short weeks of its existence about one year ago. It took a force of twenty collectors, appointed by Chairman Sissman, to gather up the coins. The count of the money was not completed until after midnight, and it was said to foot up a handsome amount, augmenting considerably the fund of $8,000 that Mr. Maxim has collected during the two months of his speechmaking tour in this country.

Before the showering of the coins began a commotion that threatened to end in a riot was caused by the interruption of a number of supposed anarchists led by a stranger who is known only by the name of Leopoldski.

## WILL PROTECT YANKEES

### Cruiser Marblehead Goes to San Jose, Guatemala.

New York, June 9.—A cable dispatch from Panama says:

"The cruiser Marblehead, anchored in this port, got urgent sea orders at 2 o'clock Friday, and after taking on a quantity of supplies, sailed last night."

No information was given out as to the cruiser's destination, but it is thought she will proceed to San Jose, Guatemala, to protect American residents of that city in the event of fighting and to capture the Empire, the American ship being used by the revolutionists.

## STRIKE DECLARED OFF

### 32,000 Miners in Southwest to Return to Work.

Kansas City, June 8.—When the subcommittee of Southwestern soft coal miners and operators met today to submit to the full conference the agreement on their differences, adopted last night, it was predicted that the strike in this part of the country would be declared off during the day.

When the conference closed last night, John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who was called here to clear up differences in the Missouri field, had succeeded in gaining concessions from the Missouri operators.

The agreement renews the 1903 scale of prices for the period ending March 31, 1908.

It affects approximately 32,000 miners in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and Arkansas. The strike has been in effect since April 1.

## RUMOR OF A CONFESSION

### Curtis Jett Said to Have Admitted Guilt—Denied.

Lexington, Ky., June 11.—A special from Winchester, Ky., reports that Curtis Jett, now in the Cynthiana jail awaiting his second trial on a charge of assassinating James Cockrill in Jackson, Ky., three years ago, has made a full confession, telling of the assassinations of Dr. B. M. Cox, James Cockrill and James B. Marcum.

Among other things, Jett is said to have confirmed the statement of B. J. Ewen, the star witness in the Marcum case, whom, he said, told the truth in the trials from the beginning to end. Jett is also said to have declared that Thos. White, who was charged with complicity in the assassination of Marcum, admitted the testimony of a plot to kill Marcum was true.

Samuel Jett, an uncle of Curtis Jett and B. R. Jewett, who have been prosecuting Curtis Jett, declined to affirm or deny the report of a confession. It is believed here that Jett has made a full confession and implicated parties not indicted in connection with the Breathitt case. P. F. Altizer, who sent the report, is a stenographer here for B. P. Jouett, and is said to have inside information.

Cynthiana, Ky., June 11.—The alleged confession of Curtis Jett is discredited here. The county attorney denies it absolutely.

## DIAMONDS ARE BARRED

### Dunkards Take Action at Springfield Before Adjourning

Springfield, Ill., June 8.—After referring to a special committee the matter of a change of name of the church by omitting the word "German," with instructions to report at the conference two years hence, the German Baptist Brethren, otherwise known as the Dunkards, adjourned their annual conference yesterday afternoon to meet next year at Long Beach, Cal.

The conference adopted a report prohibiting members from engaging in the sale of diamonds, gold rings, gold watches, dominoes, dice, playing cards and other articles for games of chance or display on the person.

The church also took the ground that no divorced person marrying again, while a former companion is living, can be received into the church unless the divorce was for adultery.

## BIG HOTEL FOR MANILA

### Cincinnati Man to Erect a $500,000 Structure.

Manila, June 8.—The scheme for a hotel on government land has come to nothing. The church property near Luneta has been sold to F. O. Dunbar, of Cincinnati, who, it is said, will erect a hotel to cost $500,000.

The government officials wanted the building erected on government land and advertised for bids, but the restrictions imposed were considered too great, so Dunbar purchased private property.

## LEGISLATOR IS STABBED

### Trouble Occurred on a Street in Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn., June 11.—Thomas B. Collier, member of the lower house of the Tennessee legislature and rominent in state olitics, was stabbed today by T. R. Tucker, a real estate man.

The trouble is said to have accurred over a lawsuit.

Collier was attacked on one of the business streets. At Josephs' hospital his condition is pronounced critical. Tucker is under arrest.

## CABINET IS REORGANIZED

### President Reyes Makes Several Changes.

Bogota, June 6.—President Reyes in order to carry out his idea of alternation in the occupation at high posts, has reorganized the cabinet as follows: Minister of foreign affairs, Dionisio Arango; minister of finance, A. Vasquez Cobo; minister of war, Maneul Sanclements; minister of public instruction, Jose Maria Gonzales Valencia; minister of public works, Senor Manotas. Complete calm prevails throughout the republic.

## DISCREPANCY IN DATE

### Bryan Not Booked to Return Until September.

Lincoln, Neb., June 8.—Discussing the proposed reception at New York to William Jennings Bryan in August, on his return from Europe, Charles W. Bryan, a brother, said last night that he believed the New York committee had a misunderstanding as to the date of William J. Bryan's return, which was, he said, early in September instead of August.

## HERRICK'S SON MARRIED

**Weds Miss Agnes Blackwell, of St. Louis, Mo.**

St. Louis, June 7.—Parmely Webb Herrick, son of former Governor Herrick, of Ohio, and Miss Agnes Blackwell, of St. Louis, regarded as one of the most beautiful debutantes of recent years, were married last night in Memorial chapel, adjoining Christ Church Cathedral.

Miss Nancy Jane Blackwell attended her sister, and the groom's man was Chester Bolton, of Cleveland. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Calhoun, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gray and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Squires, of Cleveland, and General H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., and Mrs. Corbin.

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## Report Is Filed on the San Francisco Earthquake

Sacramento, Cal., June 9.—The preliminary report of the state earthquake investigation committee was received yesterday at the office of Governor Pardee.

Under the heading of the results the report says: "One of the remarkable features of the coast ranges of California is a line of peculiar geomorphic construction which extends obliquely across the entire width of the mountainous belt from Mentocino county to Riverside county. The surface feature along this line has been formed by a dislocation of the earth's crust, a series of dislocations in times past, with a differential movement of the parts on either side of the plane of rupture. The movements that produced the line are attributed to separate earthquakes, extending back into the quarternary period. In general terms, the causes of these movements are attributed to the theory that stresses are general in the earth's crust and accumulate until they exceed the strength of the rocks composing the crust, and find relief in a sudden rupture. The earthquake of April 18 is said to have been due to one of these movements, and the extent of the rift is described as extending from the vicinity of Point Arena to the neighborhood of San Juan Benito county, a distance of 185 miles.

"The evidence of the rupture and of the differential movement is clearly defined in a continuous furrow in the surface soil several feet wide. The average horizontal displacement is 20 feet wide. In Sonoma and Mendocino counties there is a different vertical movement not exceeding four feet.

"In consequence of this movement," the report goes on to say, "it is probable that the latitudes and longitudes of all points in the coast ranges have been changed a few feet. A complete study of the phenomena will undoubtedly contribute greatly not only to our knowledge of the evolution of the earth's crust, but also to our knowledge of the means of minimizing the calamities which arise from the destruction of buildings and water pipes when such shocks occur in the future. Modern classes of structures appear to have been relatively passive, while the 'made' ground in their vicinity was profoundly disturbed. The weak points in frame buildings were the faulty underpinning, lack of bracing and the chimneys. Pipe lines on low, swampy, 'made ground' are in greater danger of destruction than those on high ground underlaid.

"In San Francisco, the most violent destruction of buildings was on made ground. The minor shocks continued for many days after April 18, and in this respect the earthquake accords in behavior with other earthquakes in the past. The minor shocks which succeeded the main one are interpreted generally as due to subordinate adjustments of the earth's crust in the tendency to reach equilibrium after the chief movement."

## POISON IN EVERY MEAL

### Expert Tells of 42 Doses at Average Repast.

Kansas City, Mo., June 11.—"By studying a bill of fare in a restaurant not long ago I found that the average man takes forty-two doses of poison at every meal he eats," said Harry B. Walmsley, champion of the pure food bill in the last legislature. "The butter is covered with coal tar dyes," he continued. "The meat has more or less embalming fluid. The lard in which his potatoes are fried probably contains portions of hogs that have died natural deaths and not been slaughtered under sanitary conditions; possibly the animal died of some disease. The catsup is colored with coal dyes and has salicylic acid in it.

"The bread is full of alum. The tea and coffee contain copper. The vegetables have different varieties of coal tar dyes. You can't get any pure pepper. It is full of cocoanut shells, sawdust and clay. You buy a nice red apple on the stand. It is rosy because, nine times out of ten, it is painted with coal tar dyes. Even the cherished illusion of new potatoes is not always ours. Old potatoes are freshened up in alum water after being scraped.

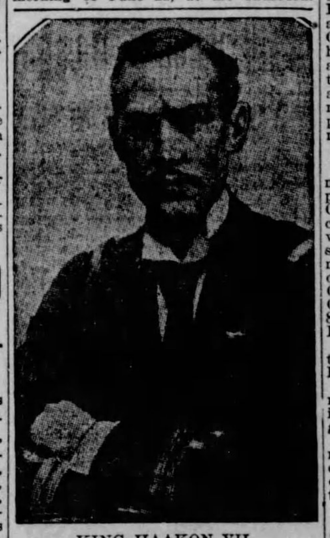
"Fifty per cent of the deaths that occur in this country are the direct result of impure and dishonest foods."

## KING HAAKON CORONATION

**Program of Ceremonies Has Been Completed.**

Christiania, June 8.—The program of ceremonies attending the coronation of King Haakon VII and Queen Maud, has been completed.

The royal couple will arrive at Trondhjem the evening of June 19, and wait there the arrival of the foreign princes and ambassadors. The coronation will take place at 11 o'clock the morning of June 22, at the cathedral



KING HAAKON VII.

and will be followed by a state dinner, which will be attended by 300 guests. The remainder of the week will be taken up with celebrations, including musical festivals, popular entertainments and processions in which children will predominate. King Haakon on June 25 will receive deputations and give a soiree at the palace.

The first anniversary of the dissolution of the union with Sweden was celebrated yesterday as a general holiday throughout Norway. In the cities flags were flying and the streets were crowded with merrymakers.

## GIRLS AS DEPUTY SHERIFFS

**Two New Yorkers Have Received Their Badges.**

White Plains, N. Y., June 11.—Two women deputy sheriffs, the first ever appointed in Westchester county, have received their badges from Sheriff James S. Merritt. They are Miss Jessie Long, of White Plains, and her friend, Miss Agnes Kennedy, of Peekskill.

Sheriff Merritt, since he has been in office, has received numerous applications from women who wish to be deputy sheriffs, but he has refused them all. The appointment of the Misses Long and Kennedy were made, it was announced, because they are well known charity workers and in the employ of the county as agents to investigate homes where it is decided to put children.

Sheriff Merritt jocularly told the young women that they might be called out at any time to stop prie fights and to aid in running down criminals.

The thing that is puzzling the officials at the court house is where the new deputies will carry their clubs and revolvers.

## $46,000 IN COAL GRAFT

### Chief Clerk Given Fortune in Three Years.

Philadelphia, June 6.—The interstate commerce commission today continued its investigation of the relations of the Pennsylvania railroad officials and employes to various mining companies in the bituminous coal district.

The first witness was Joseph Boyer, of Altoona, chief clerk in the office of A. W. Gibbs, superintendent of motive power. Mr. Boyer said he had 200 shares of stock in the Jamison Coal company, given to him for his one-third interest in the MacLaren Coal company. The MacLaren stock was given to him by Mr. Jamison. He also had ten shares in the Valley Coal company and $15 in the Edri Coal company, which were presented to him by Captain Alfred Hicks. Ten shares of Preston Coal company stock were sent to him in an envelope. He was not certain who sent it, but thought it might have come from Joseph Aiken, a railroad man, or H. A. Kuhn, an operator. All of these stocks paid dividends. Mr. Boyer said also that he holds an interest amounting to $8,000 in undeveloped coal lands on the West Penn division. He paid for this stock.

**Received Three to Five Cents a Ton.**

In its entirety Mr. Boyer's testimony was of a startling character. His stock holdings were only a small portion of the gifts he admitted receiving from coal mining companies. In his capacity as purchaser of fuel coal he testified that he had received from five companies an allowance of from three to five cents a ton on coal used by the railroad for fuel purposes. During the period from the latter part of 1903 to date, he has received a total of more than $46,000. The money was first sent to him in cash, but later cashier's checks were sent to Cashier Hastings, of the Second National bank, of Altoona, and placed on deposit for Boyer.

The companies which made him the allowance were the Graff Coal company, the Clearfield & Granton Coal company, the Dunkirk Coal company and Thos. Blythe & Co. The Graff Coal company allowed him five cents a ton and the Clearfield and Granton company gave him a share in the profits which amounted to not less than four cents a ton. Blythe & Co. gave him three cents a ton. He was asked why he discriminated in favor of Blythe & Co. He replied that he did not discriminate, as the money came to him without solicitation.

**Payments Have Now Ceased.**

Mr. Boyer said his salary is $225 a month. His stockholdings are worth at par something more than $11,000. Mr. Glasgow read from the records the purchases of coal made from the companies which gave the allowance showing a steady increase. Roughly estimated the money received by Mr. Boyer from the company mentioned was as follows: Graff Coal Co., $15,000; Clearfield and Granton Co., $9,000; Dunkirk Co., $1,850; Smith & Turner, $18,520; Thomas Blythe, $2,000.

Mr. Glasgow said he understood that these payments had ceased last March. He wanted to know why.

Mr. Boyer said he had not inquired the reason, but judged it was because of the interstate commerce commission's investigation.

A. W. Gibbs, general superintendent of motive power, Mr. Boyer's superior officer, testified that he knew nothing of his chief clerk's acceptance of money from the coal companies.

## MASON PARTY IN PERIL

### Former Senator and Friends Had Narrow Escape.

Peoria Ill., June 9.—Former Senator William E. Mason and a party of friends had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday afternoon when they were caught in a fierce squall in the motor boat Eleanor on the Illinois river. The boat heeled over, half filled with water, and was prevented from capsizing only by the heroic efforts of the young son of Mr. Mason. Several women in the party became hysterical.

For more than an hour they struggled in mid-stream. The river here is a mile wide and the waves dashed over the boat. Several launch owners attempted to go to their rescue, but were driven back.

A crowd lined the river bank and cheered when the party finally reached shore, drenched and badly frightened. "That's the worst time I ever had," said Mr. Mason.

In the party were Mr. Mason and his son, W. E. Mason, jr.; Mr. and Mrs. C. Mason, J. W. Meeker, jr., Miss Mason and Miss Strong. They are making the trip from Chicago to St. Louis.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

## Head of Russia's Douma, His Wife and Daughter

Mme Mouromtseff, Wife of President of the Douma. M. Mouromtseff, President of the Duma. Mlle Mouromtseff, the President's Daughter

A central figure in the new life at the Russian capital is M. Mouromtseff, president of the douma, and one of the leaders in the new wave of feeling which is sweeping over the empire since the granting of a parliamentary government. M. Mouromtseff has long been prominent in Russia, and while not a radical he is well to the fore among those who are working for a more liberal form of government. His wife, Mme. Mouromtseff, before her marriage was a well known opera singer and is still credited with having one of the finest voices in the empire. Her eldest daughter, Mlle. Mouromtseff, is popular in the younger social set of St. Petersburg and in Paris, where both she and her mother spends a large portion of each year.

# HOLD UP CONGRESSMEN

## Cannon Hides Building Bill to Keep Members at Work.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—For the purpose of keeping a quorum in Washington, Speaker Cannon is holding the public building bill in the committee. About fifty members of the lower house will leave Washington as soon as this bill is passed. This would leave the speaker in a very poor position to meet the filibustering tactics of John Sharp Williams, the minority leader. The public building bill was on the calendar for last week, but when Williams adopted his filibustering tactics the speaker realized that it was necessary for him to keep as many of the Republican members in Washington as possible. As a majority of the Republicans are interested in the passage of the public building bill, the speaker knew that they would not leave Washington until the bill had passed the house. He therefore quietly took the bill off the calendar and it will not get back again until some time next week.

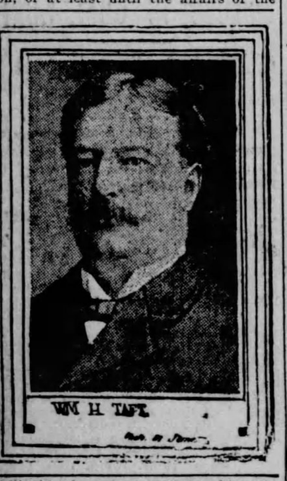
With the statehood bill and the Hepburn railway rate bill out of the way, the speaker will then be ready for adjournment. If these measures are disposed of next week, the public building bill will be brought from the committee. It will come out under a rule which will not permit amendments and will be passed after a few of the disappointed members have an opportunity to protest.

As has been previously stated in these dispatches, the house bill carries $500,000 for Toledo's new building.

# BEE HAS QUIT BUZZING

## Taft Won't Be a Candidate for the Presidency.

Washington, June 9.—It can be stated on the highest authority that Secretary of War Taft will not be a candidate for the presidency in 1908. In regarding his acceptance of President Roosevelt's offer of appointment on the bench of the supreme court to succeed Justice Brown, it can be said that he is anxious to remain at the head of the war department possibly throughout the present administration, or at least until the affairs of the




Philippines have been settled to his satisfaction.

Mr. Taft will not make a final answer to the President in regard to the justiceship until December.

# SLURS THE PRESIDENT

## Southern Congressman Talked on White House Expenses.

Washington, June 8.—The house listened to a bitter arraignment of the President at the hands of Mr. Brundidge (Ark.), a member of the appropriations committee. Taking the items for refurnishing of the White House, the care of the grounds and the traveling expenses of the President as his text, Mr. Brundidge contrasted the expenses of the last Cleveland administration, the McKinley administration and the administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

Under the Cleveland administration there was expended for the executive department, including the salary of the president, $137,200. Under the McKinley administration there was expended $144,500, while the bill under consideration carries for the executive department, including the care of the White House, greenhouses, etc., $253,340. Finally he spoke of the arrest of Mrs. Miner. Morris and the appointment of the assistant secretary of the President, Mr. Barnes, as postmaster of Washington.

# ALIEN BILL IS PASSED

## Permanent Residence Is Made Essential.

Washington, June 6.—The house has passed the naturalization bill.

The bill, as passed, provides for a bureau of naturalization at Washington, which shall furnish all blanks for use and keep a record of all naturalizations. It requires an applicant to file a petition for naturalization ninety days before it is acted upon by a court. It prohibits any naturalization thirty days before any general elections. It authorized the United States district attorney to appear and cross examine applicants and witnesses. It adds the additional qualifications that applicants must be able to speak English before receiving final papers, and they must swear that they intend to reside permanently in the United States.

# BRYAN VS. ROOSEVELT.

## President Considered Only Man Who Can Beat William J.

Washington, June 8.—Elections, conventions and expressions from prominent men within the last few days have done much to shape the program for the next national campaign. William Jennings Bryan is slated for Democracy's candidate for the presidency in 1908. Nothing except death will prevent the carrying out of the program. As matters now stand, only one man can defeat Mr. Bryan at the polls two years hence. His name is Roosevelt. Washington is settled in its conviction as to the situation, and the foregoing statements represent its views.

With this understanding, the question arises: What will the Republicans do when it really comes to naming the presidential ticket? The answer that inevitably is made is that Theodore Roosevelt will be compelled to reconsider his determination not to accept a renomination and that he will be forced to again become the Republican standard bearer.

# RACE TO HONOLULU.

## Three Yachts Start in 2,100-Mile Contest.

San Pedro, Cal., June 12.—Three yachts, the Anemone, LaPaloma and Lurline, started at 12 o'clock yesterday morning on a race to Honolulu, 2,100 miles distant. The Lurline is the flagship of the South Coast Yacht club; the Anemone is from the New York Yacht club, sailing under the colors of the South Coast club; LaPaloma, the cup defender, is the representative of the Hawaiian Yacht club. Time allowances were made as follows:

The Anemone gives LaPaloma 27 hours; the Anemone gives the Lurline 11 hours; the Lurline gives LaPaloma 16 hours. The Anemone is the largest starter. She is 112 feet over all, with 21 foot beam. Captain Lindenberg, of New York, is in command with 11 men, and on board are Chas. H. Tutt, of Colorado Springs, the owner, Judge F. C. Simson, Prof. L. A. E. Ahlers, of Colorado college and Thayer Tutt.

The Lurline, 91 feet over all, is in command of Commodore H. L. Sinclair, of the South Coast Yacht club, and carries a crew of six men.

LaPaloma, 47 feet over all, is commanded by Captain C. F. Mosier, and has on board her owner, Commodore McFarland, of the Hawaiian Yacht club, and a crew of five men.

# THOUSANDS LOST LIVES

## Floods in China Caused Great Destruction.

Victoria, B. C., June 12.—Mail advices from Hankow, China, show that the great floods of this spring in Hunan caused an appalling loss of life, amounting to thousands.

The rivers were higher than in any previous year, and swept over the dykes, submerged houses and covered an immense area. In fact the whole valley of the Siang was flooded. Siantan, a prosperous city, was flooded with water to the second stories of the riverside buildings.

The river was thick with wreckage and villagers on floating roofs. The foreign missionaries in Siantan were heavy losers, though all escaped in boats.

**MORE ASHES FROM VESUVIUS.**

**Naples, June 12.—Owing to the falling in of the crater of Vesuvius towards Ottajano there was a thick rain of ashes, but little harm was done, owing to the still atmosphere.**

# FLAMES 500 FEET HIGH

## 18,000,000 Feet of Gas Being Consumed Daily.

Parkersburg, W. Va., June 12.—Eighteen million feet of natural gas is being consumed each day by a fire at the little town of Burnt House in Ritchie county.

The flames are rising 500 feet in the air and the great fountain of fire at night lights the surrounding country. The column of fire sways with the wind and its ever changing position is watched by thousands.

The well was drilled in last Friday and the tremendous pressure made it impossible to cap the hole. Saturday afternoon, workmen were endeavoring to stop the flow, when they saw a thunder storm approaching. Hardly had they quit when a flash of lightning ignited the gas. There was a flash which lighted up the whole county.

# SIR LANGEVIN IS DEAD

## Led in Formation of the Dominion of Canada.

Quebec, June 12.—Sir Hector Langevin, one of the few remaining fathers of confederation, died here last night.

Sir Hector was born in Quebec August 26, 1828, and entered political life soon after attaining his majority, sitting in the Lower Canada legislature. He took a prominent part in tthe negotiations which led to the formation of the Dominion of Canada and was elected to the first parliament, entering the government as secretary of state.

In 1869 he became minister of public works, resigning with the government in 1873. On the return of Sir John A. Macdonald to power in 1878, he re-entered the government, finally retiring in 1891. He was knighted in 1881.

# SHAW IGNORES DR. DAY

## Refuses to Speak at Graduation Exercises.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 12.—Secretary Shaw has notified Chancellor James R. Day, that owing to imperative business, which necessitates his presence in the west, he will be unable to deliver the oration at the graduation exercises of Syracuse university in this city on Wednesday next. No successor has yet been secured.

Washington, June 12.—Secretary Shaw has left here for Davenport, Ia., where he will deliver a political address before the Lincoln club next Wednesday evening.

# LOOKING FOR ADJOURNMENT

## Senator Allison Wants Date Fixed for July 1.

Washington, June 12.—In an effort to bring about an adjournment of congress by July 1 or earlier, Senator Allison, chairman of the senate Republican steering committee, will call the committee together either on Wednesday or Thursday to consider the program for the remainder of the session.

With the statehood question out of the way it is now believed that the railroad rate conference report and the meat inspection bill are practically the only obstructions to an early adjournment.

# YELLOW FEVER IN SOUTH

## Three Cases in Quarantine Station in Gulf of Mexico.

New Orleans, June 12.—The fact that three cases of yellow fever have been under quarantine for the past two days at Ship Island, a government quarantine station in the Gulf of Mexico, about midway between the mouth of the Mississippi river and Mobile, Ala., was made public yesterday by Dr. C. H. Iron, president of the Louisiana board of health.

**500,000 FILIPINOS ATTEND SCHOOL.**

**Manila, June 12.—The public schools opened throughout the islands. It is estimated that half a million pupils attended, though the accommodations are limited to about 400,000.**

**Governor Ide dedicated the new high school at Lucena, province of Rayabas. He delivered a short address, advising the people to educate their children. He said the future of the islands depends on the way the rising generation meets its responsibilities, and that education best fitted them for the duties they will be called on to assume.**

# DUPONT TO BE SENATOR

## Defeats Addicks in Delaware —11-Year Struggle Ended.

Dover, Del., June 12.—Col. Henry A. Dupont, of Wilmington, last night defeated J. Edward Addicks in the contest for the vacant seat from Delaware in the United States senate.

J. E. ADDICKS.

Mr. Dupont was selected to fill the vacancy by a caucus of the Republican members of the legislature, which was in session several hours.

The action of the caucus ends a contest that has continued for eleven years, during which time Addicks was the candidate of the Union Republicans for United States senator. The legislature met today in special session and each house took a separate vote for United States senator, and the two houses then met jointly and elected Dupont.

# GOVERNOR IS VERY WEAK

## But Physicians Say He Stood the Journey Well.

Milford Center, O., June 12.—Gov. Pattison is resting quietly today, happy in being home again. It was said this morning that he passed a restful night, and was in a cheerful frame of mind this morning. The governor is extremely weak, but stood the journey from the Cincinnati hospital yesterday very well, considering his condition.

Major Wallace, who accompanied the party, said: "Governor Pattison is himself again, excepting that his siege of illness has weakened him. He chatted on various topics on the trip, smoked a cigar and passed the box around to all and joked incessantly. With quiet he will soon be thoroughly recuperated."

Dr. J. C. Oliver said: "Governor Pattison underwent what most ill persons would term an ordeal as one who was going on a pleasure trip. I could not have wished a safer journey. I shall, of course, visit him daily."

# MUTUAL MEN INDICTED

## Gillette and Granniss Are Admitted to Bail.

New York, June 12.—Indictments for forgery and perjury against Dr. Walter G. Gillette, and for forgery and filing false statements against Robert A. Granniss, both former vice presidents of the Mutual Life Insurance company, were returned yesterday afternoon by the special grand jury, which has been investigating insurance affairs for the past six weeks.

The indictments were returned to Justice Scott in the criminal branch of the supreme court when the jury went before him for dismissal, having ended its Six indictments were found against Dr. Gillette, five for forgery in the third degree, and one for perjury. Mr. Granniss was indicted for forgery and for making false statements to the insurance department, the latter being a misdemeanor.

Both defendants immediately surrendered themselves and were admitted to bail, Dr. Gillette in $10,000 and Mr. Granniss in $5,000, their cases being put over until the first Monday in September.

# CONFESSION CONFIRMED

## Curtiss Jett's Trial Postponed Until September.

Cynthiana, Ky., June 12.—In the trial of Curtiss Jett, indicted for the alleged assassination of James Cockrill, town marshal, of Jackson, Ky., which came up before special judge G. N. Botts, of Owenton, today, Commonwealth Attorney Dedman asked for a continuance until the September term of this court.

The report that a confession is in the hands of the officials of the commonwealth, which implicates Hargis in the assassination of Marcum and Cockrill and Cox, is said to have been confirmed. The confession will not be given and Jett will go to Jackson tonight under guard to testify there tomorrow or next day in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Judge Hargis and others indicted there for the alleged assassination of Cox.

# WHICH SHALL IT BE?

## Father in Russia Compelled to Name Son for Execution.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—A pathetic story comes to the Associated Press from Riga of the military authorities compelling a father, a veteran of the Turkish war, to choose between his two sons, which should be executed for participating in disarming a policeman, the authorities being unable to identify which brother was implicated.

After the father had reluctantly selected the victim and his execution had occurred, it was discovered that the other son was the real culprit. The latter was re-arrested and is being tried by court martial.

# STATES ARE TO DECIDE

## Statehood Bill Compromise Is Reached by Republicans.

Washington, June 12.—By a vote of the senate today the conference report on the statehood bill was withdrawn. Another conference will be held.

The Carter compromise on the statehood bill was agreed upon by Republican leaders of the senate and house. Nothing now stands in the way of the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as a state, and a choice by Arizona and New Mexico as to whether they desire to come in as another state.

# $500,000 FIRE IN NEW YORK

New York, June 12.—Nearly $500,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire last night in East 147th and East 148th streets, near Brook avenue, in The Bronx.

# FOR PRESIDENTIAL TRIPS

## Bill Introduced to Appropriate $25,000 Annually

Washington, June 12.—Representative Watson (Ind.), introduced a bill yesterday afternoon intended as a general statute, that an annual appropriation of $25,000 may be made to cover the expenses of presidential trips.

Mr. Watson was in the chair in the house when the provision in the sundry civil bill making an appropriation of the amount named for this purpose was under consideration. Under the rules of the house he felt bound to and did rule the provision out of the bill.

Should the bill be introduced yesterday become law, it will be in order to include the amount hereafter in the sundry civil bill.

The bill provides that hereafter it shall be lawful to appropriate $25,000 annually and so much thereof as may be required shall be used by the President to pay his traveling expenses and those of friends he may invite, the amount to be accounted for by the President himself.

The bill also carries a $25,000 appropriation for the coming fiscal year.

# BOOTH TUCKER TO WED

## Engagement to Colonel Reid Is Announced.

Minneapolis, June 12.—The engagement of Commander Booth Tucker, of London, international secretary of the Salvation Army to Emma Reid, at present in charge of the Salvation Army forces in Ireland, was announced here yesterday afternoon.

The wedding will take place in London and will be private. The date has not been settled. The announcement was made by Major Merriwether, of the Salvation Army here, a special friend of Commander Booth-Tucker.

# SHUT OFF FROM WORLD

## Bridge Connecting Galveston With Main Land Burned.

Houston, Texas, June 12.—About 1,000 feet of the bridge, over a mile long, which connects Galveston island with the mainland, burned this morning, completely isolating Galveston from all connection with the outside world except by boat.

Galveston is built on an island in the gulf of Mexico and a long stretch of shoal water separates the city from the mainland. This water is spanned by the single, long bridge, which burned.

**OPEN DOOR IN KOREA AND MANCHURIA.**

**New York, June 9.—Assurances from the leading statesmen of Japan that the promise of an open door for trade in Korea and Manchuria will be carried out by Japan were reported by Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, who returned from a visit of eight weeks to Japan and Korea.**

# SUES FOR A DIVORCE

## Wife of Wm. Corey, Steel Magnate, Files Petition.

Reno, Nev., June 12.—Mrs. Wm. Ellis Corey, wife of the president of the United States Steel corporation, filed a petition today in the Second district court of Nevada, at this place, for an absolute decree of divorce.

The petition of Mrs. Corey is brief, reciting that she was married to Corey on December 15, 1883, and that he abandoned her about May 1, 1905. She asks for a decree upon the ground of desertion and also requests that the custody of their minor son be given her.

# CONFEREES ARE NAMED

## Railroad Rate Bill Is Sent to Conference.

Washington, June 12.—The railroad rate bill was sent to conference and Hepburn (Iowa), Sherman (N. Y.), and Richardson (Ala.) were appointed conferees on the part of the house.

# 45,000 MEN QUIT WORK

## Interunion Fight Is on at St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 12.—At the direction of four committees, appointed by the building trades council, some 45,000 mechanics affiliated with the council have quit work at various places throughout St. Louis. The strike is due to an interunion fight.

# FOR GREATER PITTSBURG

## Election Is Being Held—200 Repeaters Were Caught.

Pittsburg June 11.—A special election is being held in Pittsburg and Allegheny today to decide the question of a Greater Pittsburg. The day is cool and pleasant, and it is estimated that about 60 per cent of the vote usually cast at a city election is being polled.

Allegheny, where considerable opposition has developed, is the battleground, and during the last 24 hours over 200 repeaters have either been placed under arrest or escorted from the city.

In Pittsburg, annexation is expected to carry by a majority of 15,000.

## EPIDEMICS IN INDIA.

Washington, June 12.—The constant ravages of epidemics in India is shown in reports received by the public health and marine hospital service, the latest one being for the week ended April 28, last, showing 17,855 cases and 15,633 deaths from plague that week in India; 2,116 cases and 1,942 deaths from plague in Bengal, and 126 deaths from cholera, 167 from plague and 99 from smallpox in Calcutta.

## PHILANTHROPIST DEAD.

New York, June 12.—Cornelius Delano Wood, vice president of the Union Trust company, director in many financial institutions and prominent as a philanthropist, died yesterday at his home in Brooklyn. Mr. Wood was born in Northampton, Mass., 74 years ago.

## MOVING LINCOLN'S CABIN.

Columbus, O., June 12.—The cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born arrived in Columbus from New York yesterday, under guard of a detachment of Kentucky militia. It is being taken back to Hodgeville, Ky.

## Josephine Terranova Paroled.

New York, June 12.—Josephine Terranova, the young woman who was recently acquitted by a jury of the murder of her aunt, was today paroled in the custody of her counsel by Justice Scott. The action was taken at the request of Assistant District Attorney Ely.

# RUSSIAN DISTURBANCES

## Marshal of Nobility Waylaid and Murdered.

Moscow, June 12.—The inmates of the prison today barricaded the building in an effort to save the political prisoners who were about to be sent by stages to Siberia, to undergo nine years' banishment, but after a fight the keepers carried the obstructions and order was restored.

Warsaw, June 12.—Governor General Skallon today issued a proclamation to the effect that university students who failed to pay their fees must return to the army and complete the usual term of military service.

Kutais, Russia, June 12.—M. Sharpkovsky, a marshal of nobility, was waylaid and murdered by revolutionists yesterday.

Kertch, Russia, June 12.—The longshoremen here have gone on strike.

Kieve, Russia, June 12.—The bakers and the employes of several large paper factories have declared a strike.

St. Petersburg, June 12.—The panic among the land owners is manifested by the increased offerings of land to the agrarian banks, which, together with the attacks of Prof. Hertzenstein and other members of parliament and the favoritism shown to the landlords, resulted in a slump in the shares of land banks on the bourse today, demoralizing the entire market. Imperial 4's fell half a point to 73¾, and Imperial 5's closed at 87¾, the lowest prices touched during this movement.

Ryazan, June 12.—The peasantry, who had seized all the private estates in the district of Roddenburg and planted the fields, have driven off the police who were sent to oust them. A strong force of cavalry left Ryazan today for the district of Roddenburg.

# RODE IN A MILK WAGON

## Melba's Auto Breaks Down Near London.

London, June 11.—Melba, who has been notoriously out of voice since the beginning of the opera season, had an adventure which added tenfold to her nervousness. She was speeding in her automobile from her country place near Richmond, to the opera, where she was billed to appear in one of her favorite

roles. On a deserted road the machine broke down and far from houses where a vehicle of any kind could be procured. The singer was at her wits' end when a milk wagon hove in sight. She at once stopped the driver and implored him to take her to the nearest railway station. Little imagining who his passenger was, he complied, and the diva arrived just on time, but almost in a state of collapse.

# SEND OUT INVITATIONS

## I. C. Commission to Give Railroad Magnates a Hearing.

Philadelphia, June 12.—It was reported here last night that President A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, will be invited to appear before the interstate commerce committee to make any statement he may desire in connection with the investigation made by the commission into the company's distribution of coal cars.

Similar invitations, it is said, were sent to President Murray, of the Baltimore & Ohio; President Johnson, of the Norfolk & Western; President Stevens, of the Chesapeake & Ohio and President Newman, of the New York Central.

The purpose of the commission is to afford the railroads every opportunity to clear themselves and to define their positions. After this has been done the interstate commerce commission will, about June 30, adjourn its hearings until September.

# IS HELD FOR BIGAMY.

## Chicago Man Arrested Soon After Wedding Ohio Girl.

Cadiz, O., June 12.—George McElroy, of Chicago, once a resident here, and Miss Lillian Timmons, 19 years old, a beautiful girl, and an accomplished violinist and pianist, were arrested last night in Jewett, near here, while waiting for a Wabash train, not, however, until after they had been married. The bridegroom is now here in jail charged with bigamy. He is said to have a wife living in Chicago. The young bride, the daughter of a wealthy contractor, is at her home.

# MUENTER CAN'T BE FOUND

## New Orleans Authorities Scour the Entire City.

New Orleans, June 12.—The police announced today that the search for Eric Muenter, the Harvard instructor, whose wife died under suspicious circumstances, has been extended all over this section of the south. Circulars describing him have been posted in nearly every small town. In this city two detectives are detailed for the search and in addition the police are watching outbound trains and steamships. Muenter is believed to have mailed two letters from New Orleans several days ago.

# REINKE GETS FIVE YEARS

## Milwaukeean Pleaded Guilty to Embezzling $14,000.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 12.—Arthur G. Reinke, who was charged with embezzling $14,000 from the Marshall and Ilsley bank of this city, pleaded guilty in the criminal court and was sentenced to five years at the Green Bay reformatory.

# U. S. TRADE WITH JAPAN

## Larger Than With Any Other Oriental Country.

Washington, June 11.—Trade of the United States with Japan is larger than with any other Oriental country, says a bulletin issued by the department of commerce and labor, and aggregated in the fiscal year $106,000,000. Exports to that country have grown from about $5,000,000 in the calendar year 1895 to over $55,000,000 in the fiscal year 1905, and imports from that country from $27,500,000 in 1895 to nearly $51,000,000 in 1905.

The growth in exports from the United States to Japan and China, says the bulletin, has been a remarkable feature in our export trade in the last decade. The increase in exports to Japan was, in round terms, $50,000,00, while during the same period the growth in exports to all South America was but $32,000,000; to all Africa, but $10,000,000; to Oceania, including Hawaii, $30,000,000, and to all Asia, except Japan and China, $13,000,000.

Raw cotton exports to Japan in 1905 amounted to practically $17,000,000; manufactures of iron and steel to about $10,000,000; flour, $5,000,000; leather, $5,000,000; mineral oil, nearly $3,000,000, and provisions, about $2,000,000.

Raw silk imports from Japan amounted to practically $29,000,000; tea to a little over $7,000,000, and matting and mats a little more than $2,000,000.

# WEST POINT GRADUATION

## Gen. Chaffee Delivers Diploma to His Son.

West Point, N. Y., June 12.—Today was the most eventful one of the whole year of cadet life at West Point. It marked the graduation of the first class and the beginning of two months' leave of absence for the third class. The first notable event of the day was the arrival of Secretary of War Taft. He was received by the booming of cannon and a blaring of trumpets. Eight cadets were called in their order of general merit and will be assigned to corps of engineers, the most coveted branch of the service.

When the name of Cadet Adna R. Chaffee Jr. was called Secretary Taft said: "My young friend, I am going to ask your father to deliver your diploma, and hope you will follow in his footsteps."

General Chaffee advanced, saluted and handed his son the diploma amid silence.

The remainder of the diplomas were handed out regardless of class standing.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin delivered an address to the graduates, devoted mainly to advice and encouragement to the young officers to strive to maintain the high standard and ideals of the service.

# DESPERATE CROOK OF 70

## Old Jack Cannon Caught Robbing in Astor House.

New York, June 11.—"Old Jack" Cannon, 70 years old, long noted for his use of pistol and knife when caught in crime, was arrested in the Astor house early in the morning Wednesday last, while trying to rob three seamen.

It required the strength of Captain Christopher Lund, master of a Danish tramp steamship, and two companions, N. Lassur and N. F. Haji, assisted by Policeman Jounker, of the Church street station, to subdue the man, who, backed by a seven-inch knife, fought vigorously.

For more than half a century "Old Jack" Cannon has stolen and attempted to kill. There is a long list of burglaries in his record, including large operations upon jewelry stores and hotels. He is considered by former Inspector Byrnes one of the most dangerous criminals in America. For a long time it was thought he was dead and Inspector McLaughlin had difficulty in identifying him, so aged and decrepit had he grown.

When Cannon entered the Astor house

"Old Jack" Cannon

on Tuesday afternoon he registered as Bernard G. Stewart, Scranton, Pa. His hair was white, and he was well dressed. His room was No. 309, on the third floor.

Captain Lund and his friends came to the hotel late in the evening and occupied No. 324. It was after 2 o'clock when Captain Lund heard a noise in the room. He switched on the electric light and saw a man with his trousers in his hand. Captain Lund jumped for the man, who wore a long brown mustache, which proved to be false. Cannon caught the sailor with a trick employed by wrestlers and spun him into a corner. Lassur and Haji reinforced Captain Lund. Cannon was in a corner making sweeps at the men with his long knife. Once they got him from the corner one of the seamen struck him a blow that sent him to the floor and all three fell upon him.

Then began the struggle in earnest. The aged man fought hard. Several times he slipped from their grasp and fought them off with his fists. The hotel was in an uproar, and Policeman Jounker came into the room. All the way to the Church street station the little man fought, and finally was put in a cell in a state of exhaustion. A loaded revolver and $31 were found in his pockets. He was remanded to the Tombs.

# WATER FAMINE MYSTERY

## Cincinnati Gets Supply Again, but Reason Not Known.

Cincinnati, June 12.—At 10 o'clock last night the waterworks department reported the water famine over, with but one complaint for poor water supply in twelve hours. The Mt. Auburn tanks that mysteriously emptied themselves Friday and yet did not furnish the neighborhood with water are filling up. The Eden park reservoir is still very low, but this is accounted for by the enormous demand for water following the two days' famine.

The underwriters' association called upon Mayor Dempsey with Edwin R. Townsend, an expert hydraulic engineer of Chicago. Mr. Townsend may make an examination of the city's waterworks and upon his findings cancellations of policies may be made. John W. Hill, consulting engineer, reports six pumps at the Front street station in bad working order, yet he said this city could depend upon a full supply from now on. Mr. Hill has full charge and informed the board of public service that he intended securing an expert hydraulic engineer to assist him from Philadelphia. He was told to go ahead and do whatever he wanted to. Citizens have requested that Mr. Hill be retained as superintendent of the system.

The real mechanical cause of the dearth of water supply is still as much of a mystery as it was at first.

# THE MARKETS.

## Weekly Trade Report.

New York, June 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Current distribution of merchandise is which varies widely according to locality. On the whole the week's results were encouraging and reports for May show splendid gains over last year's figures. Prices of commodities rose to the highest point in twenty years, $106,794 on June 1, comparing with $106,059 a month previous, and $98,759 a year ago. Railway earnings in May were 11.2 per cent. heavier than in 1905, and foreign commerce at this port for the last week showed a gain of $1,346,180 in exports and a loss of $11,508 in imports as compared with the corresponding week last year.

In the iron and steel industry there is not only little idle machinery at the present time, but little prospect of any shutdown in the near future, unless repairs necessitate such action.

Official and other indications of a large cotton crop and the further decline in price of that staple produced no definite effect upon the primary markets for manufactured goods. The weakest feature of the cotton goods industry at the present time is the utter absence of export demand. China is out of the market and a heavy accumulation of goods is noted at Shanghai, while the outlook for their absorption is far from promising. As to woolen goods the future is uncertain.

Footwear factories receive only a fair volume of new fall business. Leather is steady at the recent advance. Hides are nominally unchanged, yet an easier tone is in evidence.

Failures in the United States this week 206, against 274 last week, 188 the preceding week, and 216 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 18, against 13 last week, 8 the preceding week, and 20 last year.

## The Grain Markets.

Toledo, June 12.—Wheat opened off this morning, the near futures being half a cent down and December three-fourths down. July held steady to 85 during the early hour while September gained a point, the noon quotation being 84⅝. The government crop report, stating that conditions generally were bad, did not influence trade to any extent. The market was dull during the opening hours. Later in the morning reports of dry rot in the southwest served to boost prices, offsetting the stories of fine growing weather, which have been sent out daily since June 1, the date on which the government crop report is based. The bullish news from the southwest also counteracted the depressing effects of low European markets and low Minneapolis curb.

Wheat was nervous, but in general tended to rise until towards the close when profit-taking caused a slight falling off in prices. A few private advices from Omaha predicting heavy crops put a stopper on any great advance. September and December closed at yesterday's last figures, while July was half a cent off.

Corn opened a quarter of a cent off in the near futures, but, before long had risen half a cent to 53½c. The distant futures were an eighth off at the opening, but quickly rose almost a cent. Corn opened slow on scattered commission house selling, but the offerings being quickly absorbed the market turned strong. Farmers have not been putting much corn on the market and the price has thus been kept up.

Corn saw the biggest rise of any grains today. Cold weather in the corn belt, coupled with previous reports of a poor start of this cereal made every one bullish. Efforts of scared shorts to cover also tended to boost the prices. There was no stock on hand. May corn sold in Chicago and New York for the highest figures it has reached in June for five or six years. All corns closed a cent up in Toledo.

July oats opened firm, but locally soon fell off half a cent and September, opening weak, dropped an eighth till it was three-eighths off yesterday's close. December was the only month that saw strength, the price going up half a cent in the first hour of trade. In Chicago all months were strong, oats having had a bullish tendency there for some time owing to reports that the grain did not get a good start and was yellow. Locally the belief was held that the oat crop was doing well and there was not as much buying as in Chicago.

Oats rose steadily during the forenoon and closed firm.

Cash clover seed was nominal at $6.85 this morning. October seed opened a point off and remained so during the forenoon.

Towards closing time scattered selling on stop orders caused October seed to drop to $6.55.

Prime timothy went up a point to $1.67.

Prime alsike was listed today on the board for the first time in several months. The price was placed at $7.60.

TOLEDO.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | 87 | .... | .... | 87 | 88 |
| July | 85 | 85⅝ | 85 | 85 | 85½ |
| Sept. | 84½ | 85¼ | 84½ | 85 | 85 |
| Dec. | 86¾ | 86½ | 86¾ | 86½ | 86¼ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Cash | 55 | .... | .... | 55 | 54 |
| July | 53 | 54½ | 53 | 54½ | 53¼ |
| Sept. | 53 | 54½ | 53 | 54½ | 53¼ |
| Dec. | 50⅞ | 52 | 50⅞ | 52 | 51 |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| Cash | 40 | .... | .... | 40 | 39¼ |
| July | 38¼ | 38½ | 38 | 38½ | 38½ |
| Sept. | 36¼ | 36½ | 36¼ | 36½ | 36½ |
| Dec. | 36¼ | 37½ | 36½ | 37½ | .... |
| Clover seed— | | | | | |
| Cash | 6.85 | 6.85 | 6.75 | 6.75 | 6.85 |
| Oct. | 6.65 | 6.65 | 6.55 | 6.55 | 6.67½ |
| Rye— | | | | | |
| No. 2 | .... | .... | .... | .65 | .65 |
| No. 3 | .... | .... | .... | .61 | .61 |
| Timothy— | | | | | |
| Prime | .... | .... | .... | 1.70 | 1.67½ |
| Alsike— | | | | | |
| Prime | .... | .... | .... | 7.60 | .... |

NEW YORK.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 89¾ | 91 | 89¼ | 90½ | 90¼ |
| Sept. | 88 | 89⅝ | 88 | 88⅝ | 88½ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| July | 58¾ | 59⅞ | 58¾ | 59¾ | 58¾ |
| Sept. | 58⅝ | 60½ | 58⅞ | 60 | 59⅜ |

ST. LOUIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 80½ | 81¾ | 80½ | 81½ | 81 |
| Sept. | 80⅞ | 81⅞ | 80¾ | 81⅝ | 81¼ |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | .... | .... | .... | 83⅜ | 83 |
| Sept. | .... | .... | .... | 82⅝ | 81⅜ |

DULUTH.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | .... | .... | .... | 85½ | 85⅜ |
| Sept. | .... | .... | .... | 83⅞ | 83¼ |

CHICAGO.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 83½ | 84⅜ | 83¼ | 84½ | 83⅞ |
| Sept. | 83¼ | 84⅜ | 82⅞ | 83⅞ | 83⅜ |
| Dec. | 83⅞ | 85½ | 83½ | 84⅜ | 84 |
| May | 86 | 87¼ | 86 | 87 | .... |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| July | 51⅝ | 53⅜ | 51⅜ | 53½ | 51⅞ |
| Sept. | 51⅞ | 53⅝ | 51⅜ | 53⅝ | 51⅞ |
| Dec. | 50 | 52¼ | 50 | 51⅝ | 50½ |
| May | 50¾ | 52¾ | 50½ | 51⅞ | 50¾ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| July | 37⅜ | 38¾ | 37⅜ | 38½ | 37¾ |
| Sept. | 34⅞ | 35⅞ | 34⅜ | 35⅝ | 34⅞ |
| Dec. | 35½ | 36⅝ | 35½ | 36½ | 35⅞ |
| May | 37⅛ | 38 | 37⅛ | 37⅞ | 37¼ |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| Pork— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 17.00 | 17.00 | 16.87 | 16.90 | 16.95 |
| Sept. | 16.70 | 16.70 | 16.62 | 16.65 | 16.65 |
| Jan. | 16.20 | 15.20 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 16.40 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| July | 8.92 | 8.92 | 8.85 | 8.85 | 8.92 |
| Sept. | 9.07 | 9.07 | 9.00 | 9.02 | 9.07 |
| Oct. | 9.02 | 9.07 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.02 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| July | 9.45 | 9.50 | 9.37 | 9.37 | 9.52 |
| Sept. | 9.37 | 9.37 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.40 |
| Oct. | 9.15 | 9.17 | 9.12 | 9.12 | 9.20 |

## Money and Stocks.

New York, June 12.—(Wall Street.)—Some reflection of yesterday's strength was shown in the opening dealings in the stock market today, particularly in the industrial specialties and Granger railroad stocks. Gains reached 1¾ in Colorado Fuel, 1 in Northwestern and ½ in St. Paul. Missouri Pacific, Great Northern preferred, Smelting and Sugar. The Pacifics were quite good and Southern Pacific was slightly lower.

Pronounced strength was displayed by a number of the high-priced railroad stocks, but there was little interest manifested in the specialties and moderate-priced railroads. Business was of fairly large proportions in stocks, in which there were apparently opportunities for successful "turns," but the general list moved quite narrowly, such favorites as St. Paul, Union Pacific, Reading and Amalgamated Copper not varying more than ½ per cent. St. Paul preferred jumped 4 points, Northwestern 2½, Delaware & Hudson 2¾, Northern Pacific, Illinois Central 1¾, Great Northern preferred 1½, U. S. Reduction preferred 1¾, Baltimore & Ohio and Locomotive 1¼ and General Electric and Corn Products preferred 1.

Business expanded considerably in the second hour, and there was a good manifestation of strength despite the continuous realizing in Reading, St. Paul and Union Pacific which drove the two last named at one time to a fraction below yesterday's closing. Eastern trunk lines were heavy and there was a demand for the metal stocks. Northwestern increased its advance to 3¾, Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis gained 2¼, Western Electric 2, New York Central and Smelting 1½, Canadian Pacific 1¾, Pennsylvania, Norfolk & Western and Brooklyn Transit 1. Toward midday the market was dull and showed a good undertone and St. Paul was marked up a point. Bonds were steady at noon.

## Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, June 12.—Sales of hogs today were at the highest point of the season and a majority of the traders anticipate further advances. The hog receipts were light. The market was active and prices averaged five cents higher than yesterday. Both packers and shippers were in the field early, the former securing the bulk of the supply. The demand was firm and exceeded the supply at the close.

Cattle receipts were light and trading was quiet with no change in values.

Sheep and lambs were slightly higher. Good veal was steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, average 250 to 300 lbs., $6.75; good mediums, average 200 to 250 lbs., $6.75 to $6.80; Yorkers, $6.75; bulk of sales at $6.75; pigs, $6.60@6.65; stags, $5.50@6.00.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, 1,500 lbs. and up, $5.00@5.35; fair to choice steers, $4.65@4.90; good to choice feeders, $3.50@4.25; fair to best cows, $3.00@3.50; heifers, $2.75@4.00; bulls, $3.00@4.50; choice veals, $6.25; fair to common, $4.00@4.50.

Sheep—Good to choice yearlings, $4.50@6.00; lambs, good to choice, $6.25@6.75; good mixed, $4.00@4.50; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; spring lambs, $6.50@7.25.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, June 12.—Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs—